



# ***Daily Report***

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## **China**

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# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-91-058

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26 March 1991

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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## General

### New Spokesman Addressess International Issues

HK2603021791 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
22 Mar 91 p 4

[Report by Hu Xijin (5170 6932 6651) and Xing Lei (6717 7191): "PRC Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Sino-French Relations, Paris Conference on the Cambodia Issue, Lifting Economic Sanctions Against Iraq, and the Upcoming Visit of Peru's First Vice President"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (RENMIN RIBAO)—The newly appointed Foreign Ministry Information Department director, Wu Jianmin, this afternoon held his first news conference as Foreign Ministry spokesman, and, in response to reporters' questions, addressed some international problems.

### Developing Sino-French Relations Accords With the Peoples' Interests

Wu Jianmin briefed the news conference on the China visit by De Beauce, the French State secretary to the Foreign Ministry.

He said that De Beauce arrived in the capital 20 March and that same afternoon Vice Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei held a talk with him. This morning Qian Qichen met De Beauce and his group. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and international issues that both were concerned about. The two sides stated that the two countries' relations have a long history of cooperation and are now gradually returning to normal and expressed their willingness to further improve and develop Sino-French relations. The two sides agreed that China and France share identical or similar views on many important international issues. That the two countries strengthen consultations and exchange views carries an important significance, given the complicated and volatile international situation. The two sides stated that they were to strengthen consultations on international issues such as the Middle East and Cambodia. Both China and France are permanent members of the Security Council, and developing Sino-French relations will not only accord with the two peoples's interests, but also will help world peace and stability.

### The Call for an Early Resumption of the Paris Conference on the Cambodian Problem

At the news conference, Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin reaffirmed that China supports the Cambodian resistance forces' efforts to search for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

A reporter asked: What is your comment on the result of the recent Beijing meeting of the Cambodian resistance forces' leaders?

Wu Jianmin replied: Prince Sihanouk and the leaders of the three Cambodian resistance forces held a meeting in Beijing in mid-March to discuss the current situation in Cambodia, a political settlement and other important

matters; and they achieved identical views. They reaffirmed their full support of UN Security Council Resolution 668, of the draft agreement of a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem, and of the joint declaration issued by the four Cambodian parties in Jakarta; and called on all parties concerned to work for an early comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian conflict. We appreciate the Cambodian resistance forces' position and will continue to support their efforts to search for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

We hope that all parties to the Cambodian conflict, including Vietnam, will, by conforming to the trend of the times and in a forward-looking spirit, accept as soon as possible the framework documents adopted by the UN permanent five and the draft agreement. We favor another consultation in Jakarta among the Paris Conference cochairmen and all of Cambodia's Supreme National Council members so as to create conditions for an early resumption of the Paris Conference.

### The International Community Should Lift the Sanctions on Iraq as Quickly as Possible

A reporter asked: Countries such as France think that the sanctions against Iraq should be lifted. What is China's stand on this matter?

Wu Jianmin replied: The Gulf war now is in a ceasefire state. Iraqi people are innocent and, having experienced the disaster of war, are facing serious difficulties in livelihood. The international community should consider lifting as quickly as possible the economic sanctions against Iraq, so that Iraqi people can get out of the post-war straits.

### Peru's First Vice President and Senate President Will Visit China

Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin announced today that, in response to an invitation extended by the National People's Congress Standing Committee, a parliamentary delegation of Peru, headed by Maximo San Roman, Peru's first vice president and Senate president, will pay a goodwill visit to China 22-30 March.

## United States & Canada

### Article Reveals U.S. Weaknesses in Gulf War/Part 1

HK2203115191 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
20 Mar 91 p 3

["Special article" by Wu Chih (2976 2535): "Gulf War Reveals U.S. Weak Points"—part one]

[Text] The Gulf war ended with a great victory for the United States and a bad defeat for Iraq. The United States demonstrated to the world its strong war machine, and the world also saw the fact that the United States is the only contemporary superpower. The strength and

greatness of the United States became clear to people during the war, and there is no need for me to elaborate. But things always have two sides; when there are strong points there are weaknesses, and when there is greatness there is smallness. The war also revealed many U.S. weaknesses.

#### **Limited Ability for Fighting a War Across the Ocean**

The United States is a country in the Western hemisphere, where it has no real military match. The real matches are in Europe and Asia, and when the United States has to fight a big war, it must cross the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans and go to Europe or Asia. This was true in World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Gulf war. From 1961 to 1968, during the days of Kennedy and Johnson, the United States formulated a flexible response strategy for fighting "two and a half wars" simultaneously, that is, fighting a war with the Soviet Union in Europe, a war with China in Asia, and half a war with a regional power in a region such as the Middle East. From 1969 to 1980, during the days of Nixon, Ford, and Carter, the United States realized that its strength fell short of its ambition to fight "two and a half wars." It then changed to fighting "one and a half wars," that is, to fighting a big war either in Europe or Asia, and at the same time a small war in some other region.

According to the U.S. definition, the Gulf war, which the United States has fought, should have been a "half war." This half war was really effort-consuming. Not only were the soldiers in the whole country mobilized, but a large number of reserves were also called up. It took six months for the United States to complete the deployment of troops in the Gulf. The ability to carry troops was far from adequate, and the number of merchant ships which could be used for the large-scale transfer of troops was too small, and the country could not but hire many foreign ships to carry troops, equipment, and supplies. Some 47 percent of weapons and equipment were carried by foreign ships, and with those carried by foreign aircraft, the total surpassed 50 percent. Fortunately, oil (which accounted for 50 percent of the materials consumed by the U.S. forces) could be basically arranged in the country; otherwise, the strategic transport duties could have been more heavy; and fortunately, the war did not last long, and the casualties were not high. If it were a long-drawn-out war, with many casualties and losses, could the United States promptly replenish troops, equipment, and materials, and maintain the troops' fighting ability? Except for nuclear weapons, the U.S. forces used almost all their advanced weapons. Furthermore, the United States fought in cooperation with 28 countries, such as Britain and France.

What was the result? Iraq took several hours to capture Kuwait; the allied forces took more than 30 days to recover Kuwait. If, at the same time, the United States were to fight another war with the Soviet Union in Europe or with China in Asia, could it succeed? The United States has the ability to win a half-war overseas,

and the ability to fight a whole war overseas, but it is hard to predict the result—if we have to predict, then the chance of its winning is only 30 percent, because the U.S. forces have never fought a "whole" war overseas, while the "half" wars they have fought ended sometimes with victory and sometimes with defeat: The two sides drew in the Korean War; the Vietnam War was lost; and the Gulf war was a victory, but fought by 28 countries, while some 120 countries imposed a blockade against Iraq. World War II was a "whole" war, but the United States fought only half of it—judged from the timetable, the United States declared its participation in the war only after the Pearl Harbor incident, which occurred in December 1941, and really made all its efforts in June 1944, when the second front was opened in Normandy. At that time, the relentless pressure of the Russians was driving the Germans farther and farther back, and the defeat of Germany was almost a certainty; judged from the situation of the friendly forces, in the European theater, there were the Soviet Union and Britain, and in the Asian theater, there were China, Britain, and the Soviet Union.

In the last 20 years, people have turned pale at the mere mention of U.S. military strength. When the U.S. troops arrived during the Gulf war, the people's common feeling was: It is better to see once than hear a hundred times; nothing very special when seen. Of course, we had better remember that U.S. nuclear weapons can eliminate any country's civilization, but the nuclear-capable countries can also eliminate U.S. civilization.

#### **Combat Ability for Storming Fortifications Is Not Strong**

Nothing can better reflect an army's fighting ability than combat involving attacks on fortified positions; the army which can capture heavily fortified positions is an army which can fight the toughest battle. During the Gulf war, the Iraqi forces were the prepared enemies, who had built fieldworks for six months.

However, Kuwait and southern Iraq is a flat desert, which is easy to attack and difficult to defend, and it is difficult to build long-term solid fortifications there, where the sand layer is very thin, and where hiding is possible but not protection. This kind of fortification cannot resist attacks by guided missiles, bombs, and shells, and once it is hit, it will collapse or be blown up, and become a graveyard. Even so, the U.S. forces took a long time to tackle them. The U.S. Air Force mounted a large-scale air-to-ground attack, and carried out saturation bombing; in 38 days, they flew 100,000 sorties, and eliminated only 40 percent of the Iraqi forces. In the cities and mountains deep in the hinterland, the underground command posts, garrisoned tunnels, underground warehouses, aircraft bunkers, and strategic missile bunkers, which were built at huge cost during the Iran-Iraq war, were relatively safe; only some hangars, which were not solid enough, and some civilian bunkers were destroyed.

From the technological point of view, the bombs dropped by the U.S. forces can penetrate or blow up a protective layer several meters thick. The battleship Wisconsin's cannon can hurl shells of almost one tonne which can destroy a reinforced concrete protective layer as thick as four meters. However, for the underground facilities which were built in the mountainous regions and cities before the war, the protective layers were generally more than 10 meters or even dozens of meters thick. In the mountainous regions, even a whole mountain can be dug out, and the thickness of the protective layer is the thickness of the mountain. Even the biggest bomb cannot penetrate that. When the thickness reaches 86 meters, underground facilities can resist a direct hit by a 20,000-tonne-equivalent nuclear bomb. If the Iraqi forces could have relied on mountainous areas and built tunnels with layers more than 10 meters or even dozens of meters thick, then even if the U.S. forces could have cut several meters away from the peak, they could not have hurt the Iraqi forces one little bit. During the Korean War, in the Shangganling battle, U.S. bombs and shells cut a whole meter from the peak, in a vain attempt to capture the position there. During the Gulf war, the solid fortifications were still difficult to tackle.

### Northeast Asia

#### Eiichi Nakao Interviewed Before Departure

OW2403134091 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1242 GMT 24 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (by XINHUA correspondent Yang Guoqiang)—"My visit to China is very successful and satisfactory, and I find China is full of vigor and its future is bright," said visiting Japanese Minister Eiichi Nakao of international trade and industry prior to his departure here today.

In a 50-minute exclusive interview with XINHUA, Nakao described as fruitful the meetings he had had with Chinese high-ranking officials including Premier Li Peng, Communist Party leader Qiao Shi, Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun, as well as ministers Zou Jiahua, Qian Qichen, Huang Yicheng and Li Lanqing during his 74-hour stay in Beijing from March 21 to 24.

Observers here noted that Nakao, the second Japanese cabinet member to visit China since mid-1989, received very courteous reception in China. His visit is believed to help further promote China-Japan economic and trade relations.

Through his visit, Nakao said, he acquired first-hand knowledge of China's reform and open policies and learned about the targets set in the Eighth Five-Year Plan in the country.

Citing his meeting with Chinese Premier Li Peng, he said they exchanged "many constructive views." He was impressed by Li's statement that Sino-Japanese ties were being fully restored and the prospects for closer bilateral cooperation were high.

Through the talks and on-the-spot study in China, Nakao said, he felt the Chinese leaders would even more firmly pursue the reform and open policies. They "are full of drive and confidence," he added.

He said he would report what he had seen here to Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, and would brief cabinet departments on China's progress in reforms and opening.

Nakao said that he felt that China's stability is an indispensable factor for peace and stability in Asia and in the world as a whole.

He continued that this was his first visit to China. "I had imagined that China might be a dismal picture. But when I am here, I find China is full of vigor and its future is bright," he said.

He stated that he would strive for closer relations between Japan and China.

Nakao said it was an honor for him to visit the motherland of the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai, whom he holds in high esteem.

Eiichi Nakao, who took office as minister of international trade and industry last December, said that the purpose of his visit was to discuss with China ways to promote bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

China and Japan have reached "identical views" on achieving trade balance in the process of trade expansion and on increasing Japanese investment in China, he said.

Analyzing last year's imbalance in trade between the two countries, Nakao was of the view that this was because China's domestic demand declined owing to its economic readjustment, which caused a drop in Japan's exports to China.

However, an official of the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Ministry said there were two more factors behind the imbalance—increased Japanese insurance rates on exports to China and Japan's delay of the negotiations on the third Japanese yen loans to China.

Nakao said he sincerely hoped the Japanese-Chinese trade would "achieve balance in the process of expansion", a view which was appreciated by Premier Li Peng.

The Chinese premier stated that China would conscientiously implement the long-term agreement on Sino-Japanese trade signed recently.

In return, Nakao said he was willing to make positive efforts to promote bilateral trade and economic cooperation and Japan's investment in China.

In a meeting with Nakao, Li Peng said that China would broaden its scope of economic cooperation with foreign countries and would improve its investment environment alongside the further implementation of its reform and open policies.



Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun also told Nakao China and Japan can be mutually complementary in trade because the former is rich in natural resources, labor power and market, while the latter is superior in technology, fund and management.

On the third Japanese yen loans to China, Nakao said he is exploring the possibility of granting the loan for the year of 1991 in a whole package. He said Japan planned to use the loan to help China develop its basic industries and raw material industries.

Nakao disclosed that the Japan-China investment promotion organization, to which he is an adviser, will sent a delegation to Shanghai's Pudong New Area to make investigations of business opportunities.

During his visit, Nakao said he also exchanged views with Chinese side on possible joint exploration of China's Tarim oil field in northwest China, and both sides have shown interest in cooperation.

At the end of the interview, Nakao said he will adopt a positive attitude toward closer Japanese-Chinese economic and trade cooperation.

#### **Japan's Post-Gulf War Diplomacy Trend Analyzed**

*OW2103221291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1118 GMT 20 Mar 91*

[“News Analysis: Nakayama's Visit to the United States and Japan's Post Gulf War New Diplomacy Trend (by XINHUA Reporter Jiang Yuzhe) (5592 6276 3181)” — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, 20 March (XINHUA)—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama left for Washington today for a 4-day visit to the United States. According to sources, Nakayama will meet with U.S. President George Bush and hold talks with Secretary of States James Baker during his visit. He will also meet Secretary General of the United Nations Javier Perez De Cuellar. Observers here held that the intention of Foreign Minister Nakayama's trip to the United States is to see that Japan can “make a contribution toward the formation of the new world order.”

The Gulf war, which was sparked off by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, ended on 28 February. Japan condemned Iraq and expressed resolute support for the United States since the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. Japan twice provided funds for aid amounting to \$11 billion to the U.S.-led allied forces, and gave away \$2 billion in emergency aid to neighboring countries of the region. Domestically, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) attempted to take this opportunity to send the Self-Defense Forces overseas through the United Nations Peace Cooperation bill without success. All of this indicates that today's Japan, with its abundant economic strength, is hoping to become a political superpower through “making a contribution toward the formation of the new world order.”

Japan is far from having achieved its objective judging from the situation after the end of the Gulf war. Issues such as the peace and stability of the post-war Middle East and the establishment of world order were discussed among Western nations—including the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany—while Japan was kept out. U.S. President Bush's visit to Japan originally planned for March was also postponed due to a tight schedule. Japan has no choice but to make some adjustments in the direction of its foreign diplomacy under such circumstances.

First, “repair” relations with the United States. Japan is the Western nation which provided the largest sum of aid to the United States during the Gulf war. However, Japan was not been able to dispatch Self-Defense Forces to the Gulf due to factors such as constitutional constraints and opposition from the general public. On top of that, the second lot of aid funds, amounting \$9 billion, was approved by the the Japanese Diet only after the war ended. Naturally, the United States will view Japan as a nation which cannot be depended upon in a crisis. Japanese-U.S. relations have always been the axis of Japan's foreign policy. Japan is well aware that without the support of the United States, it is futile to talk about “making a contribution toward the formation of the new world order.” In addition, Soviet President Gorbachev will visit Japan in mid-April and “repairing” the Japanese-U.S. relations is deemed exceptionally important before there is sign of “flexibility” in Japanese-Soviet relations. As such, Prime Minister Kaifu also expressed his wish to visit the United States as early as possible.

Second, Japan is assuming a low profile in the Middle East economic reconstruction. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and other countries will spend about \$100 billion in economic reconstruction and arms to heal the wounds of war according to reports. This huge business opportunity will certainly bring about stiff competition among the West's large corporations. Japan, which played a negligible political role during the Gulf crisis, will certainly invite condemnation if it were to actively pursue business in the reconstruction of the Middle East. As such, Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Eiichi Nakao advised Japanese corporations to avoid taking action which would arouse criticisms from outside when the Gulf war ended.

The Gulf War brought some new problems to Japan's foreign policy. People will be paying close attention to the methods Japan will employ in the future to augment its international influence in order to achieve its objective of becoming a political superpower.

#### **Southeast Asia & Pacific**

##### **Li Peng Hosts Dinner for Visiting Thai Princess**

*OW2503155191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1316 GMT 25 Mar 91*

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng and his wife Zhu Lin hosted a dinner this

evening in Beijing for visiting Thai Princess Maha Chakri Sirinthon and her entourage.

The princess presented the Chinese premier with two books which are a record of her two previous trips to China.

Li extended a warm welcome to the princess and praised her for introducing China to the Thai people and for her contribution to Sino-Thai friendship.

Li said that China and Thailand are friendly neighbors and that their friendly relationship will not be affected because of the internal affairs of the respective countries.

The premier asked the princess to convey his best wishes and respects to her parents.

Earlier today, the princess called on Chinese teachers and students of the Thai language at Beijing University.

Princess Sirinthon and her entourage are scheduled to leave Beijing tomorrow for Pyongyang.

#### **Liu Huaqiu Departs Papua New Guinea 25 March**

OW2503171991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1532 GMT 25 Mar 91

[Text] Manila, March 25 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Huaqiu left Port Moresby for home via Manila this afternoon at the end of his visit to Papua New Guinea (PNG).

Sources said that John Giheno, PNG acting foreign minister and minister of trade and industry, met the Chinese vice foreign minister in Port Moresby today.

Giheno said that he himself saw the inspiring development China had achieved in various fields during his visit to China at the end of last year, and that left a deep impression on him. What he saw was entirely different from what the Western media reported, and it was really seeing is believing, he said.

The Papua New Guinean Government and people have a strong desire to further develop friendship and relations of cooperation with China, he said, adding that his government is working on a comprehensive plan to further its economic and technical relations with the People's Republic of China.

There exists a broad prospect for economic cooperation between the two countries, Giheno said. The gym center China is undertaking in Port Moresby is very good in quality and it will become a milestone of friendship between the two countries, he added.

Giheno also said that the PNG Government will adhere to a "one-China" policy and will not have whatever official relations with Taiwan.

Utula Samana, minister of education of the PNG Government, also met Liu Huaqiu today. Samana said that the forthcoming official goodwill visit to China by the prime minister of PNG will further promote the long and steady development of friendship and relations of cooperation between the two countries.

### **West Europe**

#### **Lei Jieqiong Receives Austrian Delegation**

OW2503153391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1213 GMT 25 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)—Lei Jieqiong, vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, met with and hosted a dinner for a stateswomen's delegation led by Marga Hubinek, former second president of the National Council of Austria, here this evening.

Lei is also vice president of the Chinese Association for International Understanding, which plays host to the Austrian delegation.

### **East Europe**

#### **Wu Xueqian Meets Polish Health Minister**

OW2503113491 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0923 GMT 25 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian met with Wladyslaw Sidrowicz, Polish minister of health and social welfare, and his party here this afternoon.

Chinese Minister of Public Health Chen Minzhang was present at the meeting.

Earlier today, Chen and Sidrowicz signed a plan of cooperation on health care and medicine sciences for 1991-1994 between the two ministries.

#### **Economic Restructuring Group Departs Prague**

OW2503141191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1300 GMT 25 Mar 91

[Text] Prague, March 25 (XINHUA)—A Chinese delegation headed by Gao Shangquan, deputy minister of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System, left here today after a one-week visit to Czechoslovakia.

During his stay, Gao had talks with a number of government officials on economic developments in both countries.

He also explained China's efforts in restructuring the economic system to Czechoslovak Federal Government officials, office workers, teachers and students.

#### **Yugoslav President Confers Award on PRC Envoy**

OW2303040691 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0215 GMT 23 Mar 91

[Text] Belgrade, March 22 (XINHUA)—Yugoslav President Borisav Jovic today conferred on Ma Xusheng, the outgoing Chinese ambassador in Yugoslavia, the order of the "Yugoslavia Flag" with ribbon.

The award was made in recognition of Ma's contribution to good relations and cooperation between the two countries.

At the ceremony, Ma thanked the Yugoslav Presidency for the medal. He said the award demonstrated the friendship between the two countries and the two peoples.

## National People's Congress

### Spokesman Holds First News Briefing 24 March

OW2503194691 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
2300 GMT 24 Mar 91

[Highlights of the first news briefing given by Yao Guang, spokesman for the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, on 24 March in the Great Hall of the People; from the "Special Program on the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress and the Fourth Session of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference"—recorded]

[Text] [Yao] Ladies and gentlemen: The Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress will open tomorrow. The session will last about 2 weeks. An important item on the agenda is hearing and deliberating on a report to be delivered by Premier Li Peng on the Outline of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Social and Economic Development, and examining and approving the outline of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Social and Economic Development. The examination and approval of the outline will be a central topic of discussion at the session. The outline, to be submitted to the session for examination and approval, is formulated on the basis of summing up China's 10-year experience in reform and opening to the outside world and in building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

After it is examined and approved by the session, it will become a program of action for the people of all nationalities in China to strive to attain the second-step strategic objective of socialist modernization in the crucial last decade of this century.

The session also will hear and deliberate on a report on the implementation of the national economic and social development plan for 1990 and the draft plan for national economic and social development for 1991 to be delivered by Zou Jiahua, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, and examine and approve the report on the implementation of the national economic and social development plan for 1990 and the draft plan for national economic and social development for 1991.

It will hear and deliberate on a report on the implementation of the 1990 state budget and the draft budget for 1991 to be delivered by Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance, and will examine and approve the report on the implementation of the 1990 state budget and the draft budget for 1991.

It will also deliberate on draft revisions of the PRC civil procedure law and the draft PRC income tax law concerning foreign-funded and foreign enterprises in China. Our country's civil procedure law was put in force in 1982. The draft revisions to the law, to be submitted to the session for deliberation, were made after summing up the nine years' experience of implementing the law,

with additional stipulations to meet the needs of reform, opening to the outside world, and development of socialist commodity economy.

The draft income tax law concerning foreign-funded and foreign enterprises in China has been formulated on the principle of not increasing the tax burden or reducing preferential tax rates. It is a unified income tax law formulated by properly revising and integrating the income tax law concerning Chinese-foreign joint ventures, the income tax law concerning foreign enterprises, and the State Council's provisions concerning the income tax of foreign enterprises in China. It will help China open wider to the outside world and improve the investment environment for foreign investors.

In addition, the session will hear and deliberate on a report by NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Peng Chong on the committee's work; a report on the work of the Supreme People's Court by its president, Ren Jianxin; and a report on the work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate by Procurator-General Liu Fuzhi; and will decide on appointments and other matters. I will answer your questions on anything concerning this NPC session.

[Wang Cheng-pang] I am LIEN HO PAO reporter Wang Cheng-pang. I have a question for you, Mr. Yao. As the highest organ of power in China, what is the NPC's relationship with the CPC, which is also the highest organ of power? Also, what role does the chairman of the NPC Standing Committee play in this connection?

[Yao] Your question actually deals with the relationship between the CPC leadership and the People's Congress system. In my view, the kernel of the four cardinal principles is to uphold the CPC leadership. Upholding the CPC leadership by the Chinese is not contradictory to upholding and improving the People's Congress system. The two are not contrary to one another; they are one and consistent. The People's Congress system must not be compared and viewed with the idea of division of power among three branches. People will never understand the People's Congress system if they compare and view it with such an idea. The CPC exercises leadership by laying down the line, policies, and guiding principles, while the NPC, the highest organ of power and the legislature of the country under the CPC leadership, turns the line, policies, and principles into the will of the state. The CPC does not seek special interests for itself; its fundamental purpose is to represent the people's fundamental interests. The NPC also represents the fundamental interests of the people. For this reason, there is no contradiction between the two. The People's Congress system did not start after the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949. It emerged in the liberated areas and our revolutionary base areas in the 10-year civil war and the war against Japanese aggression. The system has become even better since the founding of New China. Today we still are practicing the system and it still is in the process of being improved and perfected under CPC leadership; this is beyond any doubt. Thank you.



[Wang Ping-i] I am Wang Ping-i, a reporter for Taiwan's CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO. Before the opening of these two sessions, Taiwan adopted the National Unification Guidelines, including short-range, intermediate-range and long-range plans for the unification between the two sides across the strait. So far, the CPC side has not made any specific reaction to its content and plans. Will the CPC side discuss it during the two sessions? What is the CPC's official comment on it?

[Yao] We made an reaction to the stuff [don't know] on unification recently published by the Taiwan authorities. A responsible person of our department concerned has issued a statement [tan hua] on the stuff; his statement is our reaction. I believe that there will be more reaction during the current session.

[Liu Fengshan] Mr. Yao Guang, I am Liu Fengshan, a reporter from Tianjin's XIN WAN BAO [NEW EVENING NEWS]. General Zhang Xueliang made contributions to previous KMT [Kuomintang]-CPC cooperation. Does the NPC welcome General Zhang Xueliang to come to the mainland for a visit? While the people on both sides of the strait are longing for reunification, does the mainland want to continue to have Mr. Zhang Xueliang play a role?

[Yao] Mr. Zhang Xueliang is a distinguished personality in the modern history of China. At a critical moment of the Chinese nation half a century ago, he and General Yang Huchen resolutely started the Xian Incident, and thus made great, historic contributions to promoting the second KMT-CPC cooperation and the United Front. Premier Zhou Enlai described General Zhang Xueliang and General Yang Huchen as eternal meritorious figures of the Chinese nation. In the last several decades, we have always been greatly concerned about him. He and his wife are now in the United States. We are happy to know through press reports that he is in good health and mood. If he is willing to come to the mainland for a visit, naturally he is very welcome. We respect his wish.

#### Leaders Exchange Greetings Prior to Session

OW2603033991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1055 GMT 25 Mar 91

[Special Feature: "Confidence and Hopes," by Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter Liu Zhenying (0491 2182 5391) and XINHUA reporter He Ping (0149 1627)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)—The magnificent Great Hall of the People is standing like a giant steaming vessel, ready to be launched today.

The Outline of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan is like a towering beacon guiding the ship into the course leading to the year 2000.

At the starting point of the new historical march, from top party and government policymakers to deputies, all are imbued with a spontaneous sense of the sacred mission and heavy responsibility.

Chairman Wan Li, who is a permanent chairman of the Presidium of the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC], arrived early at the lounge on the left side of the rostrum. Today, he will preside over the grand opening as the executive chairman of the session. In order to make the session a congregation of striving to realize the second-step strategic goal, he made thorough preparations by convening numerous chairmanship meetings and meetings of relevant personnel.

Fifteen minutes before the opening, Premier Li Peng walked briskly into the lounge. He shook hands and exchanged greetings with every comrade. At the opening session, he will deliver, on behalf of the State Council, the Outline of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development. From drafting to submission for deliberation, it took nearly three months to complete the 33,000-character report, which has absorbed opinions from various circles and gone through repeated changes in the course of drafting. We may as well call it a product of democracy in action and crystallization of the collective wisdom.

Wan Li patted Li Peng's shoulder and said: "I estimate that it will take approximately three hours to read the report. Let's have a break in between."

"All right. I'll go along with the NPC's arrangements," said Li Peng with a smile.

To mobilize the Chinese people of all nationalities in striving to realize the second-step strategic goal of socialist modernization is the primary task facing the whole party, and it is also the focus of the work of the party's third generation leadership collective. In the course of formulating the outline, CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin time and again chaired meetings of the Standing Committee of the CPC Political Bureau to study and revise proposals for formulating the Outline of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. He also invited officials of the democratic parties to attend discussions and solicited their opinions.

As he entered the lounge, a smiling Jiang Zemin held up his hands to extend greetings to all. He told reporters that he will perform his duties along with fellow deputies and earnestly deliberate the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. "I have full confidence in the prospects for our country's development in the next decade," said Jiang.

Vice Chairman Bo Yibo of the Central Advisory Commission walked into the lounge and took a seat by Chairman Li Xiannian of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference. The two octogenarians chatted about their health, and happily discussed the grand occasion, gathering, and other occasions.

Wan Li, raising three fingers, asked Bo Yibo: "Premier Li Peng's report will take three hours; how are you? Can you last?"

"No problem," replied Bo.

Vice President Wang Zhen, who lived and worked in Xinjiang for many years, was very delighted to see Ismail Amat and asked him about the recent situation in Xinjiang. The latter told Comrade Wang Zhen about the current political stability, continuous economic development, and flourishing scenes in all fields of endeavor in Xinjiang. Nodding approvingly, Wang Zhen showed his gratification with smiles.

Vice Chairman [of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee] Peng Chong, who has participated in the deliberations of the previous five-year plans as a deputy since the First NPC, was especially excited when he reviewed the past and looked into the future. He said: "This NPC session is a meeting that inherits the past and ushers in the future; it has an extraordinary significance for the next decade."

President Yang Shangkun, hale and hearty as before, walked briskly into the lounge. The president of the republic made a terse remark on the session, which conveys the voice of the myriads of people throughout the country. He said: Rally around the party Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, and strive with one heart and one mind to realize the splendid plan of socialist modernization construction!

The bell for the opening rings.

Li Peng stands on the podium, delivering a three-hour report on the Outline of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, while the 2,661 deputies attending the session, as well as the Chinese people of all nationalities, are sketching a magnificent picture of marching toward the year 2000.

"We must reach our goal!

Our goal will certainly be reached!"

A loud and powerful voice vibrates the 10,000-men auditorium, and in the heart of every deputy....

### Wan Li Presides Over Opening Session

OW2503162891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0646 GMT 25 Mar 91

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)—The Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] opened in the Great Hall of the People at 0900 today. The main item on its agenda is to deliberate the outline of China's 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development.

Premier Li Peng delivered a report on the outline. [passage omitted summarizing report]

Wan Li, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, executive chairman of the Presidium and one of the presiding chairmen of the session, presided over today's meeting. After he announced the opening of the session,

all those present rose to their feet and a military band played the national anthem.

Other presiding chairmen sitting with Wan Li in the front row on the rostrum were Peng Chong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Saypidin Aze, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, and Wang Hanbin.

They are also executive chairmen of the Presidium of the session.

Sitting on the rostrum today were Comrades Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Xiannian, Qiao Shi, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, and Wang Zhen, as well as members of the Presidium.

The report delivered by Li Peng on behalf of the State Council has six parts, with about 33,000 characters. [passage omitted summarizing the report]

Also seated on the rostrum were Tian Jiyun, Li Tieying, Wu Xueqian, Qin Jiwei, Ding Guangen, Bo Yibo, Liu Huaqing, Yang Baibing, Wen Jiabao, Wang Bingqian, Song Jian, Wang Fang, Zou Jiahua, Li Guixian, Chen Xitong, Chen Junsheng, Ren Jianxin, Liu Fuzhi, Wang Renzhong, Hong Xuezhai, Gu Mu, Yang Jingren, Pabhalha Geleg Namgyai, Zhou Peiyuan, Wang Guangying, Deng Zhaoxiang, Qu Wu, Ma Wenhua, Wang Enmao, Qian Xuesen, Qian Weichang, Hu Sheng, Sun Xiaocun, Cheng Siyuan, Lu Jiaxi, Qian Zhengying, Su Buqing, Ismail Amat, Hou Jingru, and Ding Guangxun.

Present at the meeting as non-voting delegates were members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee attending the Fourth Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee; responsible persons of central party, government, and army organizations; and responsible persons of democratic parties and mass organizations.

Foreign envoys attended today's meeting as observers.

### Beijing TV Coverage

OW2503111891

[Editorial Report] Beijing Central Television Program One Network at 0058 GMT on 25 March broadcasts a live relay of the opening of the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

The video portion opens with a long shot of a fully packed congress hall, cutting to show a female announcer standing with microphone in hand, briefly explaining that more than 2,800 deputies have congregated here to exercise their duties and functions. This is followed by a close-up shot of a red-and-gold NPC emblem hung on the yellow curtains at the back of the rostrum and flanked by five red flags on each side. The camera slowly backs up to show the rostrum, where several rows of seats, except for the first two rows, are already filled.

At 0059 GMT, a bell rings; the camera pans the hall and shows a red-and-white banner reading "Fourth Session



of the Seventh NPC of the PRC" hung across the top of the rostrum. According to the announcer, Wan Li, Peng Chong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aze, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, and Wang Hanbin, who are permanent chairmen of the Presidium, are the executive chairmen of today's session, and Comrades Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Li Xiannian, Qiao Shi, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, and Wang Zhen are attending the opening ceremony. The announcer adds that members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] attending the Fourth Session of the Seventh CPC-CC National Committee, as well as responsible comrades of the departments concerned, are observing the opening ceremony, and that foreign diplomats in China are watching the session as spectators.

At 0100 GMT, Wan Li walks to the center of the first row on the rostrum, and Jiang Zemin and other party and state leaders take their seats in the second row. Li Xiannian is seen walking slowly and behind, assisted by a male attendant.

At 0102 GMT, Wan Li declares the session open and asks all deputies to rise for the playing of the national anthem. While the anthem is played, the camera shows a medium shot of Jiang Zemin, seated in the middle of the second row, and to his left, in order: Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, and Wang Zhen, as well as pan shots of the deputies, all standing at attention.

At 0105 GMT, after the deputies are seated, and after Wan Li asks him to deliver the "Report on the Outline of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development," Premier Li Peng walks to the podium and begins his report.

Wearing a dark Western business suit and tie, Li Peng delivers the report from a prepared text. The report is composed of six parts: 1) The Grounds for Formulating the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development; 2) Major Goals To Be Achieved and Basic Guiding Principles; 3) On Economic Construction; 4) On Social Development; 5) On Reform of the Economic System and Opening to the Outside World; and 6) On the International Situation and Foreign Affairs Work.

While Li Peng delivers the report, the camera shows close-up shots of leaders seated in the first two rows on the rostrum. Seated in the second row, which is divided into two sections by a central aisle, are from the center of the right section, in order, Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng's seat, Qiao Shi, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, Wang Zhen, Qin Jiwei, Bo Yibo, Liu Huaqing, and Yang Baibing, and, from the center of the left section, in order, Li Xiannian, Tian Jiyun, Li Tieying, Wu Xueqian, Ding Guangen, and Wen Jiabao. Of these leaders, Jiang Zemin, Song Ping, Wang Zhen, and Bo Yibo are dressed in gray or black Chinese tunic suits; the rest are attired in Western business suits.

NPC leaders seated in the first row on the left of Wan Li are, in order, Peng Chong, Seypidin Aze, Yan Jici, Ye Fei, Ni Zhifu, Fei Xiaotong, and Lei Jieqiong; on Wan's right are, in order, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Rong Yiren, Liao Hansheng, Chen Muhua, Sun Qimeng, and Wang Hanbin. Of these NPC leaders, all wear Western business clothing except for Sun Qimeng, Wang Hanbin, Peng Chong, Yan Jici, and Ni Zhifu, who are dressed in dark Chinese tunic suits. Four more rows of officials are seen seated on the rostrum.

While Li Peng continues the report, the camera pans the deputies, some dressed in Chinese tunic suits, others in ethnic attire, and still others in military uniform, but most in Western clothing. The camera shows shots of deputies listening attentively and taking notes.

At 0233 GMT, after Li Peng finishes the third part of the report, Wan Li announces: "We will now take a 30-minute break." The announcer then invites viewers to watch the regular entertainment program.

At 0300 GMT, the live relay is resumed. After Wan Li makes some remarks, Li Peng continues his report, beginning with the fourth part. Li Xiannian is not seen at his seat in the second row from the beginning of the second half of the opening ceremony after the intermission. A medium shot at 0359 GMT also shows Li Ruihuan, Wang Zhen, and Bo Yibo absent from their seats in the second row.

At 0419 GMT, Li Peng concludes his report, to the applause of deputies. Wan Li then announces that the session is in recess for the day and will resume tomorrow.

The live relay concludes at 0420 GMT.

#### **Deputies See Goals as Arduous, Attainable**

OW2503114591 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1113 GMT 25 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)—Deputies to China's National People's Congress (NPC) responded favorably to the objectives of economic and social development in the next five to ten years set by the Chinese Government after they heard Premier Li Peng's report here this morning.

Premier Li used three hours reading his 72-page report on the outline of the Ten-Year Program (1991-2000) and the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-1995) for National Economic and Social Development.

Unofficial discussions among NPC deputies took place in coaches, dining halls and hotel rooms as soon as they left the Great Hall of the People at noon time.

In his report, Li Peng explained the basic requirements for the realization of the second-step strategic objective. In line with the government's plan, China's 1980 GNP will be quadrupled and the Chinese people will enjoy a comfortable life at the end of this century.

Many deputies held that these objectives are inspiring but require hard efforts.

Tsang Hin-chi, a newly-elected deputy and chairman of the board of directors of Goldlion (Far East) Limited in Hong Kong, said that the government set a "stable but not hasty" goal, and it could be attained after some effort.

Sun Shuyuan, an agricultural expert from east China's Jiangsu Province, said that the premier made a realistic analysis of China's economic situation and properly outlined the country's economic development in the next decade.

He said, "if we can draw on the lessons in the past few years and avoid being impatient for success and if the initiative of the whole people can be brought into play, I believe the objectives set by the government can unquestionably be attained."

Zhou Nan, director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, said that according to the targets set by the government, the per capita income by the end of the century will be still low compared with that in the developed countries.

However, he added, for a country with 1.2 billion people, China's national strength and economic power will be quite formidable.

Local officials showed special interest to the principles the government sets to guide the country's economic development in the next five to 10 years.

Ge Hongsheng, governor of east China's Zhejiang Province, said the government grasped the key problem in China's economic work by putting the stress on raising economic performance. Shifting the emphasis from the speed of economic growth to economic performance, he added, represents a significant change in the guiding principle of China's economy.

"I believe our leaders have made a lot of investigations and have a sound understanding of the local conditions," the governor added.

Xiang Bingyan, secretary of the municipal Communist Party committee of Ningbo, one of China's 14 coastal open cities, said giving priority to the development of basic and raw materials industries and raising of economic performance of enterprises is a strategic policy based on historical lessons.

Deputies from agricultural provinces were more concerned with future objectives for agricultural development and rural policy of the government.

Wang Zhongyu, governor of northeast China's Jilin Province, said giving priority to agricultural in the readjustment of industrial structure shows the government attaches great importance to the sector. [sentence as received]

He described the goals for the grain output in the next five to 10 years as "arduous but attainable."

Zhang Yongkang, a peasant deputy from rural Chengdu in southwest China's Sichuan Province, said "I'm

pleased with the statement that the government will not change its basic rural policies." According to him, the peasants have the initiative in raising production but are afraid that the government might change its rural policies.

Other comments collected by XINHUA include:

- it is very important to revitalize state-owned big and medium-sized enterprises;
- the report has not given enough emphasis to the importance of the role of education;
- the report gives little attention to social sciences and the government should invest more on the this respect [sentence as received];
- to set the annual economic growth rate at six percent is appropriate but some areas should be allowed to have a higher growth rate; and
- it's good for the report to confirm the role of the rural industry and governments at all levels should continue to give support to township enterprises.

#### **Economist Delegate Says Development Program Sound**

OW2603122991 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1111 GMT 26 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)—The targets of China's economic and social development for the 1991-1996 period have been set on a reliable and scientific basis, a senior economist who was involved in the drawing of the development program said here today.

The outlined development program was mapped out by drawing on the experience gained in the decade of reform and opening to the outside world and on the basis of penetrating analysis and sound predictions, said Li Boxi, head of the development prediction department of the State Council's research center to advise on economic, technological and social development.

The woman researcher participated in the drafting of the outline of the 10-Year Program and of the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development. She is attending the current session of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) as a deputy from Tianjin.

In an interview with XINHUA, she said the draft outline of the new five-year plan was sharply different from previous five-year plans in that it presents a multi-objective system instead of individual targets. It has not only set the average growth rate of the GNP and the overall targets for economic performance, the state revenue and distribution, finance, credit lines and major economic sectors but also the correlated objectives for science, education and economic restructuring.

The basic work for drafting the outline of the development program started more than a year ago, Li Boxi said, when leading decision-making advisory bodies and academic institutions carried out extensive studies and put

forward their ideas on the basis of the summing-up of experience in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1985-1990) and the preliminary projections for the next five years produced by all government departments and provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Opinions were also solicited from all democratic parties.

The planning and research department of the State Council then put the plans and projections and suggestions into the computer and, by employing a variety of economic growth models and by using both the conventional and modern computing methods, constructed a multi-objective system.

The multi-objective system, Li said, has taken into consideration the availability of financial, human and material resources, the possible progress in science and technology and the benefit of opening to the outside world and other possibilities. It will facilitate both the further display of the overall national strength and the gradual progress in the reform of the economic system.

In terms of overall economic strength, Li Boxi said, China is well placed in the world, much better than a decade ago, as the output of a number of major industrial and agricultural products has leapt to the front ranks in the world.

Smooth fulfillment of the well-based plan will have a far-reaching significance in laying the foundation for realizing the long-term development goal put forward by Deng Xiaoping and in bringing the socialist system to perfection, Li predicted.

### Heilongjiang Deputies Raise Motions, Proposals

SK2603092091 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Mar 91

[Text] Our provincial deputies to the National People's Congress [NPC] were enthusiastic in participating in the discussion and administration of state affairs. On the day of the opening of the fourth session of the seventh NPC, our provincial delegation raised six motions and 10 proposals that will be submitted to the NPC session this afternoon.

The proposal raised by our provincial delegation—dealing with the two crises of Heilongjiang Province's forestry industry and asking the state to support it in terms of policy—pointed out: Our province is the country's largest forestry, timber and forest-product production base, but owing to our stress on lumbering at the expense of tree planting over the past few years, a situation of forest-resource crisis and enterprise difficulties has emerged. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, since our province's timber output will be greatly readjusted and cut, the economy of forestry enterprises will be at a low ebb that cannot be made good using provincial financial resources. To this end, the deputies called on the state, while readjusting and cutting the timber output, to relatively readjust the economic policies, which include: Increase forestry input, rationalize timber prices, delegate export power to forestry industrial

bureaus, and relax control over the management of forestry bureaus that lack forest resources and incur huge deficits, and consider the losses caused by the readjustment and lowering of timber output as policy-related losses to be refunded by the state.

The proposal on promoting comprehensive development in provinces with natural resources by giving them special policies pointed out: Heilongjiang is a province with natural resources, but some natural resources are faced with exhaustion, the prominent ones being coal, petroleum and forestry resources. It is suggested that the state should issue some special policies for them. In the coal industry, it is necessary to appropriately raise the factory price of coal, appropriately reduce mandatory targets, allow the coal industry to keep a certain amount of raw coal to develop the coal processing industry, adopt the policy of using coal products to support the coal industry, and establish the coal bed development fund.

In the petroleum industry, they suggested efforts be made to appropriately reduce the crude oil exploitation targets and retain some reserve resources for the petroleum industry. It is necessary to appropriately increase the retention ratio of crude oil and petroleum products for the localities and to establish an oil layer development fund.

In the motion on readjusting and cutting back our province's contract grain base figure, the deputies earnestly requested the state to reduce the province's contract grain base figure by 10 percent of the present 6.54 billion kg. In addition, our provincial delegation also raised motions concerning the problem in which the more grain that is purchased and stored, the greater are the deficits incurred, and on accelerating legislation work in institutions of higher learning and developing nongovernment-run higher educational undertakings.

The 10 motions our provincial delegation submitted to the congress session involved trade with Soviet Union, the prevention of corruption and the promotion of administrative honesty, grain purchase and storage, and improved treatment for retired personnel.

### Deng Xiaoping, Yao Yilin Absences Noted

HK2603014591 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Mar 91 p 9

[By John Kohut in Beijing]

[Text] Senior leader Mr Deng Xiaoping and conservative vice-premier Mr Yao Yilin failed to show up at yesterday's opening session of the National People's Congress (NPC).

Mr Yao's absence fuelled speculation that he is now too ill to carry out his duties and might step down from his vice-premiership to make way for one of the rising stars of China's leadership, Mr Zou Jiahua, head of the State Planning Commission.



Mr Deng was not expected to attend, given that he did not appear at the annual meeting of the NPC in 1989, or in 1990, when he resigned his last official post as leader of the State Central Military Commission. He has made few public appearances over the past year.

But while last year an empty chair was kept on stage in Mr Deng's honour during the opening ceremony of the NPC, this year there was none.

In his government work report outlining the next five-year economic programme and 10-year social and economic development plan, Premier Mr Li Peng, speaking in the Great Hall of the People against a back-drop of red drapes and palm trees, made only passing reference to Mr Deng.

Mr Hu Qili, former member of the Politburo Standing Committee who fell from grace in June 1989, attended yesterday's session. Mr Hu told journalists he now spent his days reading and exercising.

In outlining 12 principles for building socialism, including upholding the people's democratic dictatorship and opening up more widely to the outside world, Mr Li said these tenets embodied "the outstanding contribution made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in carrying on and developing Mao Zedong thought under the changing historical conditions".

Apparently too feeble to sit through to the end of Mr Li's speech, which lasted three hours and 20 minutes, veteran leaders Mr Bo Yibo, Mr Wang Zhen and Mr Li Xiannian left their seats on stage early.

Also on stage were Communist Party chief Mr Jiang Zemin, President Mr Yang Shangkun, his younger brother Mr Yang Baibing, who is Secretary-General of the Central Military Commission, and Politburo members Mr Li Ruihuan, Mr Qiao Shi and Mr Song Ping.

Analysts noted that Mr Li's speech, the contents of which were reported in yesterday's *SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST*, carried less anti-bourgeois liberalism rhetoric than last year, although he did refer to the threat of "foreign hostile forces" which wanted to undermine China's social system through "peaceful evolution".

Mr Li did not mention, as he did last year, the "quelling of the counter-revolutionary rebellion" of 1989.

"They seem to be trying to put it (the Tiananmen incident) behind them, in one way by pretending it didn't happen, and in another way, by trying to look ahead," one diplomat said.

The main item on the agenda over the next two weeks is the five- and 10-year development programmes.

In the lobbies of the Great Hall, many delegates chatted over tea while others took advantage of the occasion to get autographs from the famous, including Zhang Ruyang, a television star who is a delegate from Shanghai.

## Teams of Doctors Treat Delegates' Aches, Pains

*HK2603015191 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Mar 91 p 9*

[By John Kohut in Beijing]

[Text] With one of the most aged and physically feeble leaderships in the world, China was not taking any chances at the opening session of the National People's Congress: just outside the conference hall where nearly 3,000 NPC delegates gathered yesterday, two teams of doctors stood by to help soothe the delegates' aches and pains.

By half-time in Prime Minister Mr Li Peng's government work report, some 20 or 30 delegates had stopped in for treatment at the two make-shift clinics hidden behind screens flanking the main entrance to the Great Hall of the People.

"Ours is an important job. We have to protect the delegates' health because they have national affairs to discuss," said Dr Zhang Mingdi, a 45-year-old bespectacled doctor from Beijing's Tong Ren hospital.

Three senior Chinese leaders, Mr Wang Zhen, Mr Bo Yibo and Mr Li Xiannian, all over 80, were apparently too weak to sit through Mr Li's speech, which lasted three hours and 20 minutes. With their own nurses and aides, the three leaders did not need to visit the clinics, but simply left the proceedings early.

Yet a host of other delegates from all over the country kept the doctors busy, mainly with stomach and tooth aches, heart and eye problems, and colds brought on by the Beijing weather.

One 50-year-old delegate from northwestern Xinjiang had to be sent back to his hotel because of heart trouble exacerbated by fatigue, according to Dr Zhang.

Others suffered from stomach trouble because they were not accustomed to the food on offer in the country's capital. "They're old and their taste is different from that of Beijingers. It isn't possible to give each delegate exactly what he is used to eating," Dr Zhang said.

At the other clinic, the doctors were busy with an elderly woman from Hunan who lifted up layers of clothing to reveal an aching tummy.

Delegates from Hunan, Mao Zedong's home province in China's south, seemed to be having particular difficulty acclimatising themselves to Beijing. Another Hunan delegate, Ms Liao Chongzhen, came to the clinic with a red nose from a very bad cold.

"We're not used to the weather, it's so dry in Beijing," she said. "But we'll get accustomed to conditions after a few days."

Whatever their ailment, visitors to the clinic can be assured of a friendly smile and the utmost respect. In saying goodbye, Dr Zhang does not simply shake hands or give her visitor a pat on the back: she salutes.

### Zou Jiahua 'Almost Certain' To Be Vice Premier

HK2603020891 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 26 Mar 91 p 8

[By Chris Yeung in Beijing]

[Text] At least one more vice-premier will be appointed during the current session of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC], it was confirmed yesterday.

According to a detailed agenda of the 16-day legislative session submitted to members yesterday, "the appointment of vice-premier(s)" will be examined by the delegates at a full meeting on April 8.

It also says there will be new appointments of state councillors and NPC Standing Committee members.

Chinese sources say the State Planning Commission Minister, Mr Zou Jiahua, is almost certain to be appointed a vice-premier.

Mr Zou, the mastermind behind the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95), is expected to handle economic matters, now largely under the portfolio of a vice-premier, Mr Yao Yilin.

But since the NPC agenda does not include "the removals of vice-premier(s)", it is likely that Mr Yao will retain his post.

Speaking last night, Vice-Premier Mr Tian Jiyun confirmed that Mr Yao was sick and had taken leave of absence from this NPC.

"But his health is very good," said Mr Tian, who refused to comment on whether Mr Yao would shortly be stepping down.

Analysts said the Chinese leadership wanted to keep Mr Yao in power, at least nominally, to avoid changing the balance of power in the top echelons.

Mr Yao, 74, has not appeared in public since early December.

The elevation of Mr Zou, 64, a Soviet-trained engineer, indicated the wish of the leadership to ensure there would be no hiccups to the implementation of the next five-year blueprint.

Another top contender for a post of vice-premier, is Foreign Minister Mr Qian Qichen, who has been instrumental in China's success in breaking the international isolation it faced after the June 4 massacre.

Mr Qian, aged 62 and educated in the Soviet Union, became Foreign Minister in 1988.

Analysts said he would be made at least a state councillor even if he was not promoted to become a vice-premier.

The NPC delegates are also to re-elect Standing Committee members at the plenum.

It is almost certain that Mr Zhou Nan, the director of the local branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, will

be elevated to the 165-member standing body, following the expulsion of his predecessor, Mr Xu Jiatun from the party and the legislature early this year.

### Zou Jiahua, Wang Bingqian Report 26 March

OW2603110191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0227 GMT 26 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA)—The Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] held the second meeting at the Great Hall of the People this morning to hear a Report on Implementation of the 1990 Plan for National Economic and Social Development and the Draft 1991 Plan, and a Report on the Implementation of the State Budget for 1990 and on the Draft State Budget for 1991.

Entrusted by the State Council, Zou Jiahua, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, and Wang Bingqian, state councillor and finance minister, separately delivered the reports at the meeting.

In the Report on the Implementation of the 1990 Plan for National Economic and Social Development and the Draft 1991 Plan, Zou Jiahua said: Last year was a year for further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform. Under the party Central Committee's leadership, the State Council has taken a series of policy measures, such as firmly controlling the general demand and supply, readjusting the scope of retrenchment in a timely manner, and actively making structural readjustments. Thanks to the common efforts by the people throughout the country, remarkable results have been made in the economic improvement and rectification campaign. The economy as a whole continues to move ahead along a healthy path. He said: We also should clearly remind ourselves of the contradictions at a deeper level which await solution, and that the economic situation as a whole has a grim aspect.

Zou Jiahua said that the major tasks in the 1991 plan are: Continue to promote agriculture, and maintain a steady growth in agricultural production; while readjusting the structure and improving efficiency, maintain a moderate increase in industrial production and transport facilities; continue to control the total amount of fixed asset investment and further improve the investment structure; meticulously organize the supply of commodities on the market, strictly control commodity prices, and further improve the people's living standards; open wider to the outside world and actively promote trade, economic, and technical exchanges, as well as cooperation; and promote scientific and technological progress as well as intellectual development, and further develop culture, public health, sports, and other areas of public interest.

In the Report on the Implementation of the State Budget for 1990 and on the Draft State Budget for 1991, Wang Bingqian said: According to the present estimates, total state revenues in 1990 were 324.478 billion yuan, or

100.3 percent of the budgeted amount; and total state expenditures amounted to 339.521 billion yuan, or 102.1 percent of the budgeted figure. There was a deficit of 15.043 billion yuan.

Regarding the draft state budget for 1991, Wang Bingqian said: According to the draft state budget for 1991, which is being submitted for examination, total state revenues will be 343.810 billion yuan, an increase of 6 percent over the estimated figure for last year, and total expenditures will be 357.156 billion yuan, an increase of 5.2 percent. This leaves a deficit of 13.346 billion yuan.

He said: In order to further deepen reform of the economic system, ensure development in all areas of construction, and control financial deficits within the scope manageable by the state, the State Council has decided on several policy measures for increasing revenues, cutting expenditures, and lessening financial burdens. Arrangements have been made in the state budget accordingly.

Today's meeting was presided over by Executive Chairman Chen Muhua.

#### Increased Military Spending

HK2503013391 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 25 Mar 91 pp 1, 11

[Text] China has budgeted for a 12 percent increase in military spending this year, despite the fact its deficit for 1990 was an unprecedented 15.04 billion yuan (HK\$22.45 billion).

A copy of the 1991 budget report, which the Finance Minister, Mr Wang Bingqian, will present to the National People's Congress (NPC) tomorrow, has been obtained by the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST.

The focus of Mr Wang's draft budget is to narrow the shortfall by opening up new tax incomes, lifting some price subsidies, and continuing the two-year-old tight-money policy.

Mr Wang reveals in his 27-page report that China's deficit last year jumped by a staggering 6.15 billion yuan from the estimated 8.89 billion yuan deficit laid down in his NPC report for last year.

Mr Wang hints that the figures could actually be higher because the ones available now are not final.

"The financial situation has been exceptionally stiff in the past few years.

"This is because while we want to attain the goals laid down in last year's budget, we are determined to uphold the overall stability of the country in the area of politics, economy and the society as a whole," he said.

A total of 57.85 billion yuan was spent on subsidising large and medium-sized state enterprises, the backbone of the economy.

He says "new problems" have also occurred which have made the introduction of so far unidentified money-saving and revenue-boosting measures impossible.

Mr Wang says the Government has set the deficit for 1991 at 13.34 billion yuan with an estimated total expenditure of 357.15 billion yuan.

Predicting another year of belt-tightening, he says expenditure on infrastructure, agriculture, defence and education and science will be "appropriately" increased in order to maintain political stability and ease the way for the reform drive.

Expenditure on other areas will either be set at last year's level or even be cut, he says.

Mr Wang says a total of 32.51 billion yuan has been earmarked for the People's Liberation Army [PLA] this year, most of which is expected to be used to upgrade weapons and equipment.

This represents a hefty increase of 3.48 billion yuan—or 12 percent—over last year.

The defence budget for 1990 was 29.03 billion yuan, or 15.50 percent over the previous year.

He explains that the PLA needed more funds to modernise defence in order to handle unexpected changes in the increasingly complicated international arena.

For 1991, a total of 68.28 billion yuan is set aside for infrastructural developments, mainly to lure more foreign investment.

Expenditure on agriculture will go up by 1.57 billion yuan this year, with the total figure set at 23.45 billion yuan.

Education development will be given a total funding of 67.6 billion yuan, a hefty rise of 5.99 billion yuan from last year's estimate.

Mr Wang says the fundamental solution for the worrisome financial situation was to increase revenue by developing production and enhancing efficiency.

He adds that the problem of imbalanced distribution of income has also called for attention.

Noting that the overall economic situation has improved after two years of economic retrenchment, he describes the stiff financial situation as the "price" that has to be paid for the "curing and rectification" exercise.

The Government has to increase its subsidies in order to control inflation and keep commodity prices at a low level, he says.

Beijing also has to bail out enterprises which suffer heavy losses during the "rectification" programme in order to prevent massive unemployment and social unrest.

"But if the situation remains unchanged, the financial difficulty will snowball and the deficit can in no way be cut down," he says.



He says the Government will continue to take a series of measures to boost revenue and cut down on expenditure in the next year.

These include the lifting of price controls over some products in 1991, which he expects will mean a bonanza of five billion yuan for the treasury.

Meanwhile, in his Report on National Economic and Social Development for 1991, which will be presented to the NPC tomorrow, the Minister for the State Planning Commission, Mr Zou Jiahua, has outlined six major goals for promoting balanced and stable growth in the economy.

Many of the measures associated with the two-year-old programme to "cure and restructure" the economy have been retained.

They are:

- On the basis of improving economic structure and increasing efficiency, the value of agricultural production will increase by 3 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  percent over 1990, while that of industry will grow by six percent.

The GNP will only grow at a modest rate of 4 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  percent.

- Widen the sources of revenue, increase earnings and cut down on expenditure. Loans and the issuing of currency as well as price levels should be kept under reasonable control.

- Investment and consumption should be appropriately increased in accordance with the capability of the country. The scale of total investments in fixed assets is fixed at 500 billion yuan.

- Social services should be developed and the fostering of "socialist spiritual civilisation" given top priority.

- Actively support the development of "old, new, border and impoverished" regions to develop their economies and increase economic co-operation among regions.

- Push ahead with reforms to rejuvenate enterprises and further develop Sino-foreign co-operation in investment, trade and technology.

## CPPCC

### Group Sessions Discuss Multiparty Cooperation

OW2403180191 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1443 GMT 24 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA)—About 2,000 members attending the Fourth Session of the Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) hailed the new progress made by the CPPCC in multi-party consultation and democratic supervision over the past year and pledged to do more to promote the country's development.

Meeting in group discussions today after hearing a report by the Standing Committee of the CPPCC yesterday, the members all agreed that the CPPCC has scored new progress in its work including performing the functions of political consultations and democratic supervision.

They said that the CPPCC should do more in the 1990s and make fresh contributions to the implementation of the ten-year development program and the "Eighth Five-Year" Plan worked out by the State Council so as to ensure a sustained, stable and coordinated development of the national economy.

Many communist CPPCC members expressed their determination to further enhance their links with non-communist parties, people's organizations, patriotic and non-party personages, and personages of various nationalities and circles and work together with them for greater and faster development of the country.

Communist CPPCC member Gong Dafei said that the non-communist parties have many fine members and the communist members should seek more advice from them so as to give full play to their roles.

Liu Yuanxuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, said it is very important for non-communists and non-party personages to take up posts in government.

He suggested that the CPPCC help them improve their quality so that they would be more competent.

Lu Heba, professor at the Shanghai-based Fudan University, said that investment in education of the workers is vital to revitalizing big and medium-sized state-owned enterprises. The CPPCC, a pool of talented people including those in the economic and scientific and technological fields, should give more advice in this regard, Lu said.

Xu Zhaolong, a delegate from the industrial and commercial circle, said most members of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce have rich experience in this field and may raise many valuable suggestions. As they keep close contacts with business people in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, they can acquire a wealth of information that could be provided to the government for reference in the decision-making process.

Shi Jingru, member of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said that as one of the major tasks of the CPPCC is to promote direct links for postal, air and shipping services and trade as well as bilateral exchanges between the mainland and Taiwan, the CPPCC members should play the role as a bridge between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait and help compatriots in Taiwan to get a better understanding of the mainland.

Sang Weiguo, a delegate from the medical field, expressed satisfaction with the efforts made by the

central government to develop public health. He suggested effective measures to attract people who are studying abroad to return to serve the country.

Huang Changxi, member of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, stressed the need to listen to the ordinary Chinese people. He said that when he passed through a fruit stall on the street today, the owner asked him to tell the current NPC session that the taxes on individual businesses are too heavy.

### **Larger Role for Democratic Parties**

*HK2603023191 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
26 Mar 91 p 1*

[By staff reporter Li Xing]

[Text] The Communist Party of China (CPC) and the government are attaching more importance to the views of the non-Communist democratic parties.

This is a common view expressed during the group discussions on Sunday by many Communist and non-Communist party members attending the current session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference's [CPPCC] Seventh National Committee.

Communist CPPCC member Gong Dafei said that the Communist members should seek more advice from the non-Communist members so as to gain full advantage of their presence.

Cheng Yuqi, a member of the September Third Society (STS), which was established on the day of the Japanese surrender in World War II, cited his personal experience.

He said he put forward a report asking for the government to give more support to basic scientific research.

In 10 days, Song Jian, State Councillor and Minister of the State Commission of Science and Technology, and Zou Jiahua, State Councillor and Minister of the State Planning Commission, both made comments on his report, which was duly attended to by the concerned government departments.

Cheng and his comrades noted that four STS members have been appointed either as government vice-ministers or vice provincial governors. And they have received good support from their colleagues.

However, CPPCC members also pointed out that they should all continue their investigation and research, especially into the country's major economic and political issues, and continue to help the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the government execute its new development programmes.

Bai Xiangyin, a Communist CPPCC member, suggested that the CPPCC increase its supervision over the efforts of the CPC and the government to clean their own houses; their achievements should be affirmed but any wrongdoings should also be exposed.

Tu Yan, a scientist, said that CPPCC members representing the country's scientific and research institutes should do more concrete jobs to assist the government in executing their proposals.

Such things could be done, he said. For instance, he and two other CPPCC members proposed in 1988 the opening of a high-tech industrial area at Yuanmingyuan west of the Qinghua University in Beijing.

After three-years' efforts, the State Commission of Science and Technology and the Beijing Municipal government finally approved their plan.

### **More Leaders Reported To Attend Opening Session**

*OW2303151191*

[Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 23 March 1991, in its "National Hookup" program, broadcasts a nine-minute report on the opening of the Fourth Session of Seventh National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 23 March.

This version has been compared with the Beijing Television and XINHUA items appearing on pages 21-24 of the 25 March China DAILY REPORT under the headlines "Beijing TV Shows CPPCC Session Opening," "XINHUA Cites Agenda," "Implementation of Program Urged," and "CPPCC Modernization Role Hailed" and found to supply the names of additional leaders as having attended the opening session: Tian Jiyun, Li Tieying, Wu Xueqian, Qin Jiwei, Ding Guanggen, Liu Huaqing, Yang Baibing, Wen Jiabao, Wang Ping, Liu Lantao, Li Desheng, Xiao Ke, Yu Qiuli, Lu Dingyi, Chen Pixian, Chen Xilian, Hu Qiaomu, Duan Junyi, Ji Pengfei, Peng Chong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aze, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, Wang Hanbin, Wang Bingqian, Song Jian, Wang Fang, Zou Jiahua, Li Guixian, Chen Junsheng, Ren Jianxin, and Liu Fuzhi.

### **Political & Social**

#### **Officials Investigate Acrostic Poem's Publication**

*HK2603021191 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 26 Mar 91 p 1*

[Text] The Chinese government is investigating the editorial board of the overseas edition of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, which recently published a poem containing a veiled attack against Premier Li Peng.

It is understood the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of State Security, China's agencies in charge of counter espionage, are involved in the probe.

The poem, shown right, was published last Wednesday. It incorporates a bitter attack urging the premier to step down.



The 56-word poem, written by an overseas Chinese student in United States named Zhu Zehong, is entitled YUAN XIAO (Lantern Festival).

On the surface, it is about the homesickness felt by Chinese overseas students.

However, when read diagonally from the right corner of the first line to the seventh line, the poem forms an acrostic that says: "Li Peng step down to appease public anger."

Sources said the poem did not attract much attention when it first appeared. It was not until last Saturday that a team of public security officials was sent to the paper, to determine who should be held responsible for the incident which, if intentional, would be regarded as counter-revolutionary.

Both the paper's editor-in-chief, Shao Huaze, and the overseas edition's editor-in-chief, An Zizhen, had seen and approved the page before it was published, sources said.

Mr An said yesterday the paper was investigating the incident, which was an accident.

#### **NPC 'Probably' To Discuss Yao Yilin Retirement**

OW2403121491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT  
24 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 24 KYODO—The Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] opening Monday will discuss a reshuffle of government officials, probably including the retirement of Vice Premier Yao Yilin, a NPC spokesman suggested Sunday.

The spokesman did not deny a rumor that Yao would retire for health reasons and be succeeded by Zou Jiahua, a state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission.

"Personnel (changes) will be known only after they are approved," the spokesman told a press conference after being asked about the rumored change.

When reporters pointed out that Premier Li Peng had said no personnel reshuffle was planned in the upcoming congress session, the spokesman said that the premier's remark was made earlier, and that the spokesman's own remarks reflected the situation immediately before the opening of the congress.

Former General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, who was forced to step down over his sympathy with the pro-democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square two years ago, is still a member of the congress, but will be absent from the NPC session, the spokesman said.

#### **Zhu Rongji, Qian Qichen Tipped for Promotion**

HK2503024291 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese  
25 Mar 91 p 2

["Special dispatch" from Beijing by staff reporter Huang Han-chun (7806 3352 6511): "Zhu Rongji, Qian Qichen Said To Be Promoted at National People's Congress Session"]

[Text] According to the latest news here, major top-level personnel changes will take place at the vice premier level of the State Council during this National People's Congress [NPC] session. Aside from the earlier report about State Councillor cum Minister of State Planning Commission Zou Jiahua's promotion to vice premiership, incumbent Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen may also be promoted to vice premier and state councillor, respectively.

Reports indicated that relevant responsible persons of the CPC Central Committee convened all heads of provincial and city NPC delegations to a lengthy meeting on the evening of 22 March to "remind" them of this matter. But whether the entire namelist will be changed as planned will have to await a decision by the conference chairman on whether to present the matter as an official draft resolution for discussion by the conference and then its submission to all NPC delegates for adoption.

It was learned that out of consideration for the stability of the situation, the top central authorities may adopt the principle of "promotions only and no demotions" at this NPC conference; that is, no replacements will be made, no incumbent vice premier will be removed while new ones will be named.

Reports also indicated that Qian Qichen's promotion has already been discussed, and he was originally expected to replace the aging Wu Xueqian; but because of the principle of "promotions only and no demotions," the central authorities now plan to promote him as state councillor (same rank as vice premier) and to make further adjustments later. As for the promotion of Zhu Rongji, it may be designed to grant him more powers with which to mobilize and coordinate resources from all aspects in order to accelerate the completion of the major strategic plan of overall development of Shanghai and the entire Zhujiang delta region in the 1990's.

However, speaking at this NPC session's first news conference yesterday, Yao Guang, press spokesman of the NPC conference, refused to disclose any concrete details on personnel changes at the vice premier and state councillor levels. He indicated that he only knows that the ninth item of the NPC conference's agenda "concerns personnel appointments," but as to who will be appointed will have to await the presentation of the relevant namelist.

Reporters then asked why central responsible persons like Li Peng and Li Ruihuan had insisted to foreign guests not long ago that no personnel changes will be

made and why an item on personnel appointments has appeared on the agenda. The astute Yao Guang replied that the reporters' remarks deal with the situation before the conference, while he, as spokesperson of the conference, is concerned with the situation during the conference and that to his knowledge, this conference will have an item on personnel appointments in its agenda.

He also advised reporters not to indulge in speculation and to be patient for a few days when all will be known.

### **CHINA DAILY Commentary on NPC Session**

*HK2503033691 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
25 Mar 91 p 4*

["China Daily commentary": "NPC Session"]

[Text] Nearly 3,000 deputies of the National People's Congress (NPC) will assemble in Beijing today for their annual session, two days after the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) convened its yearly meeting.

During the session, the law-makers will as usual examine reports on government work, the budget, the state of the economy and the work of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. However, the chief item on this year's agenda is to examine and approve the country's Eighth Five-Year Plan and a 10-year programme for social and economic development, which lends a special significance to the session this year.

It is unprecedented in the NPC's history that deputies will deliberate and decide on the course of the country's social and economic progress over a whole decade. Long-term planning, however, is undoubtedly useful in giving proper perspective to more immediate focuses of attention.

The programme, which has been approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, needs legislative backing from the deputies and must incorporate the wisdom and wishes of the country's eight democratic parties and non-party patriots to ensure its smooth implementation.

### **First Step**

Whether, in the final decade of this century, China will consolidate and further develop its economic achievements attained in the 1980s is pivotal to the future of its socialist cause.

Despite some twists and turns, the modernization drive launched in 1979 has fulfilled its target for the first step—doubling the 1980 per capita Gross National Product (GNP) by 1990. The target for the second step is to double the per capita GNP again by the year 2000, so that the general populace will enjoy a secure and relatively comfortable life.

It goes without saying that to achieve such a goal requires a nationally-endorsed blueprint, which is exactly what this year's NPC session is expected to offer.

Reforms and the open policy have been the two basic factors without which the success of China's modernization drive would not have been possible during the past 11 years. Likewise, further economic progress in the 1990s will also depend on how far and comprehensive the reforms are and how wide China opens its "door" to the outside world.

Experience has shown that political unity and stability are the prerequisites for economic development. But economic development must also be complemented by political advancement aimed at evolving and perfecting a social and political system that would give full play to the initiative of the Chinese people to build a socialist society with Chinese characteristics.

There is no reason why the Chinese people should deviate from, much less abandon, the practices which proved successful in the first phase of China's development strategy when approaching the second and third stages of the development strategy.

This year's NPC and CPPCC sessions will shed light on how specifically the nation intends to work towards the realization of the development programme for the coming decade.

### **NPC Standing Committee Handles Many Complaints**

*OW2403110891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0605 GMT 24 Mar 91*

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)—Through the handling of the large volume of letters and visits from the people, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) comes to understand the views and requests of the masses, thereby building up close relations between the NPC along with its Standing Committee and the masses of people.

Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee, supports and attaches much importance to the letters and visits received by the NPC. He frequently reads the important reports summarizing the letters and visits received by the complaints department. Regarding the important cases, he specifically requests the relevant department to look into them, and as for the visits of an important nature, he requests the complaints department to directly attend to them and keep him informed of the outcome of the meetings.

The work of handling complaints by the NPC Standing Committee also has received the attention of the leading comrades of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, as well as that of the Standing Committee and other leading comrades. Time and again, they have put forward their suggestions and helped in solving some of the problems. Qiao Shi, Standing Committee member of the CPC Political Bureau, after reading a summarized report on a complaint about the unlawful practice of some law enforcement personnel, suggested that due attention be paid to the serious violation of law and discipline by law enforcement personnel and that the

relevant department and locality should not condone or shield the misdeed. Eventually, the law enforcement personnel concerned were seriously dealt with after investigation by the relevant department.

It is learned from the responsible person of the complaints bureau in the general office of the NPC Standing Committee that in 1990, the complaints bureau handled a total of over 73,000 letters, received over 13,000 visits, and supervised and redressed 144 cases which had been falsely reported and wrongly handled. At the same time, as regards certain social situation and people's wishes reflected in the letters as well as some significant accusations, exposures, and clues, it acted promptly, took up the matters with the relevant departments, and also helped to clarify certain matters.

In carrying out its work, the complaints bureau in the general office of the NPC Standing Committee has to transmit the complaints to the various departments at various localities on the one hand, and on the other hand, has to write to them and ask for response as to the outcome of the cases. At the same time, very often it has to send someone down to the grassroots level to see that cases are properly handled, *and to put to right certain wrongly accused and unjustly treated cases* [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1208 GMT on 24 March transmits a service message directing that the preceding italicized words be deleted].

The complaint bureau under the NPC Standing Committee is motivated by a desire to safeguard social stability and to consolidate the situation of peace and unity. While trying its best to help solve the actual problems of the masses, it also has to patiently explain and propagate to the people the relevant laws, regulations, and policies in order to guide them to correctly exercise their democratic rights of making complaints, accusations, and giving information to the authorities.

#### New CPPCC Members Support Reunification

OW2403111091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0858 GMT 23 Mar 91

[By reporter Li Chunlin (2621 2504 2651)]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)—Laughter broke out from time to time in the auditorium of the CPC United Front Work Department, revealing a strong festive atmosphere. The CPC United Front Work Department was having a discussion with newly elected non-CPC members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], who were invited to the forum for a heart-to-heart talk. Zeng Xianzi, a NPC deputy elected at the by-election, was also invited to give his candid views.

A total of 34 people were elected as members of the Seventh National Committee of the CPPCC through the by-election at the fourth session, including 18 without CPC membership. Among them are Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao compatriots, Tibetan buddhas, as well as famous doctors, professors, and experts. Though this

was the first time they entered the United Front Work Department compound, they all had a warm feeling of returning to their own home.

With a broad smile on his face, Jiang Minkuan, deputy head of the CPC United Front Work Department, said: "I was also elected to the CPPCC National Committee through the by-election. Surely we must give each other support! Our country has undergone great changes during the last 40 years. If we work hard for another 10 years to double our gross national product, there will be greater changes in society. We cannot accomplish such an important task without the cooperation of all the parties and forces."

Fourteen new members discussed their feelings on becoming members of the CPPCC National Committee and their desires to take an active part in the CPPCC.

Mr. Li Moan, the oldest of the newly elected members, said with emotion: I joined the Army when I was young. During the last several decades, I have seen internal turmoil during which the people had no means of livelihood. That scene is still fresh in my memory. It was not until 1949 that the country began to truly stabilize. Changes in the 40 years after 1949 have astonished the world. Our country is still not reunified, and my responsibility is to promote the reunification of the motherland.

Buddha A-ja Luo-sang-tu-dan Jiu-mei-jia-cuo [name as received], the 40-year old director of the management council of Qinghai's Taer Monastery, is the youngest of the newly elected members. He said: The People's Government has placed trust in me. I should bring my role into play to publicize the party's policies on nationalities and religion and to contribute to the reunification of the motherland.

After more than two hours of discussion, the participants' strong enthusiasm still had not abated. They promised themselves to express their views at the CPPCC session.

#### Qiao Shi Addresses New Security Committee

OW2203192291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1404 GMT 22 Mar 91

["The Central Committee for the Comprehensive Management of Public Security Holds First Plenary Session; by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xiao Du 2556 3256 and XINHUA reporter Zhou Lixian (0719 4539 2009)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—The First Plenary Session of the Central Committee for the Comprehensive Management of Public Security [zhong yang she hui zhi an zong he zhi li wei yuan hui 0022 1135 4357 2588 3112 1344 4844 0678 3112 3810 1201 0765 2585] took place in Beijing today. Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Political and Legal



Affairs Commission, and chairman of the new committee, chaired the meeting. He also made an important speech.

Ren Jianxin, deputy secretary of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Commission, president of the Supreme People's Court, and the new committee's vice chairman, and Wang Fang, state councillor and vice chairman of the new committee, attended today's meeting.

The session's agenda included hearing the CPC Central Committee's circular on the establishment of the Central Committee for the Comprehensive Management of Public Security; hearing a report given by Shu Huaide, director of the Office in Charge of Comprehensive Control of Public Offenses, on the implementation of the guidelines set forth by the National Conference on Comprehensive Control of Public Offenses; hearing a report by Yu Lei, vice minister of public security, on outstanding public offenses and major measures to be taken; and examining this year's major projects and publicity programs.

The new committee's major projects this year were approved by the meeting. They are: Firmly implement the "two decisions" made by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the National People's Congress Standing Committee strictly in accordance with the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and in particular make sure that all regions and departments give full scope to their initiative in following the CPC Central Committee and State Council guidelines set out in their "Decision on Intensifying Comprehensive Control of Public Offenses" and that special efforts are made this year to fulfill all seven assignments one by one so that projects for the comprehensive control of public offenses can proceed firmly and public order can be further improved.

This year's key publicity projects finalized by the Central Committee for the Comprehensive Management of Public Security are: publicizing the experiences gained by all party committees, governments, and departments in enforcing various measures for the comprehensive control of public offenses, and making great efforts to publicize the comprehensive control of public offenses so that people of all walks of life and the vast public will understand its importance, basic requirements, and why they take an active part in it.

Qiao Shi gave an important speech before the meeting ended. He said: China's present political and social situation is stable, and its economic development is sound. On the whole, the nation's situation is improving steadily, but we must continue to improve public order and maintain social stability so that the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee can be implemented more successfully and so that a good social environment can be created for the successful implementation of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-year program. This is one issue about which people of all circles and the vast public are greatly

concerned, and an extremely important assignment for the 1990's. Years of actual experience show that we must mobilize all party members, the vast public, and people of all nationalities in all regions and departments in the country to deal with public offenses in a comprehensive manner so that social stability can be maintained. The work of safeguarding public order and stability is the responsibility of each and every one of us.

Qiao Shi pointed out: The CPC Central Committee and the State Council decided to establish the Central Committee for the Comprehensive Management of Public Security. The mission on our shoulders is heavy. It is hoped that all comrades will contribute ideas actively and make concerted efforts to further improve public order in a comprehensive manner.

Qiao Shi urged all regions and departments to take full advantage of the current opportunity. He said: Now that we have a whole series of principles for controlling public offenses, we should make firm efforts to implement all the measures. Under the principle of "cracking down on crimes and preventing them at the same time," we should make earnest and unremitting efforts to crack down on major crimes so that public offenses can be controlled even more successfully in a comprehensive manner, and so that the nation's long-term social stability can be maintained and the second strategic goal of socialist modernization can be achieved.

Present at today's meeting were 31 people, including members of 27 central state organs, mass organizations, and the Liberation Army, as well as the representatives of some members.

### **Irregular Practices Checked in Central Organs**

*HK2403063091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0950 GMT 23 Mar 91*

[Report by reporter Sun Benyao (1327 2609 1031): "General Office of the State Council, Party Work Committee for Central Government Organs Urge Central Organs To Make Successes in Checking Unhealthy Tendencies of Trade"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)—Today, Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council and secretary of the CPC Work Committee for Central Government Organs, said at a meeting held by the General Office of the State Council and the CPC Work Committee for Central Government Organs that the party central leadership and the State Council always attach importance to the correction of irregular practices in various trades. In the first year for implementing the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and fulfilling the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the work in this respect must be advanced in depth and achieve solid results.

The General Office of the State Council and the CPC Work Committee for Central Government Organs held

this meeting to make further work arrangements for correcting the irregular practices in various central government institutions.

The meeting was chaired by Li Shizhong, deputy secretary general of the State Council. Leading comrades responsible for this work in various departments and institutions directly subordinate to the State Council and some relevant units, full-time party committee secretaries in various government institutions, and responsible officials of the functional institutions for checking irregular practices, a total of more than 300 people, attended the meeting.

Luo Gan said: To correct irregular practices, it is necessary to closely grasp the three important links of conducting ideological education, formulating regulations and rules, and strengthening leadership. It is necessary to be resolute and persistent, to have a sense of urgency, and to adopt comprehensive measures.

Luo Gan required all central government institutions to take the lead in checking irregularities in various trades, and achieve solid results. Therefore, they should attach more importance to this work, set stricter requirements, do more solid work, and achieve more obvious results.

When further arranging the work of checking irregularities in central government institutions, Luo Gan put forth the following concrete requirements for various central government institutions:

- Seriously studying and implementing the instructions of the party central leadership and the State Council about building clean and honest government and checking irregular practices in trades; clearly understanding the great significance of this work; and effectively handling this work in earnest with importance being attached to it.
- Studying and formulating concrete measures for achieving results in a certain stage of checking the irregular practices in trades this year with consideration being given to the characteristics of the irregularities in their own departments and trades.
- Party and administrative leaders jointly take responsibility for handling this work with the close cooperation of all departments concerned. Concrete responsibilities should be clearly assigned to specific posts.
- Using the method of "combining departmental administration with local administration and giving guidance to different types of cases." Leading organs and departments in charge of various trades should first bear responsibility for checking the irregular practices in their own trades, and should set forth concrete requirements for and give concrete guidance to the work of checking irregularities in their own departments and trades.
- Strengthening supervision and inspection. All institutions should send reports about the development of

their work in checking irregular practices in various trades to the State Council in good time.

### **Peng Zhen, Zhu Rongji Inspect Shanghai**

OW2203210991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0949 GMT 22 Mar 91

[By reporter Li Zhenghua 2621 2973 5478]

[Text] Shanghai, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—This morning, Comrade Peng Zhen braved the continual spring rain and with great enthusiasm inspected the New Pudong Development Zone and the Nanpu Bridge now under construction, and heard briefings on development in the zone. He was accompanied by Zhu Rongji, secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee and Shanghai mayor.

The 8,346-meter Nanpu Bridge will be the first bridge in Shanghai proper to span the Pujiang River. It is an important infrastructure project for the development of Pudong. Standing by the Pujiang River and watching the magnificent bridge tower that rose more than 150 meters, Comrade Peng Zhen looked very happy and praised the greatness of the project. When Comrade Zhu Rongji told him that the bridge will be joined before "1 July," Comrade Peng Zhen delightedly said: That will be a very meaningful day.

After that, Comrade Peng Zhen inspected the Yanan East Road underwater tunnel and the Pudong Lujiazui financial and trade zone.

At about 1030, Comrade Peng Zhen came to the revolving restaurant of the Xinjinjiang Hotel and made detailed inquiries into the construction at the New Pudong Development Zone. He was carefully taking note while viewing the map for Pudong's development plan, which was spread out before him. He sincerely hoped that comrades in Shanghai would work hard to successfully build up Pudong, and absorb and sum up all advanced experiences at home and abroad to promote the four socialist modernizations in China.

### **XINHUA Profiles Noncommunist Vice Minister**

OW2403015291 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0112 GMT 24 MAR 91

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA)—Feng Tiyun, the first non-communist high-ranking official appointed by the Chinese State Council after "Cultural Revolution" (1966-76), is well-known among government officials.

He is now vice-minister of supervision. His ministry and supervision departments under it are responsible of investigating and dealing with illegal activities of officials from ministers down to heads of townships. Feng, 65, is in charge of supervising more than 40 ministries and commissions under the State Council as well as some ten provinces in central and southwest China.

Since Feng took office in February of 1988, his ministry has dealt with some 10,000 corrupted officials, including almost 10 officials at ministerial and provincial level.

Feng was personally involved in the investigations on several major cases, such as former Vice-Minister of Railways Luo Yunguang, who took bribes.

"I have all the authority to do my job," he said when interviewed in his office.

When asked whether a non-communist has more difficulties in supervising government officials, Feng said "what accounts is not whether you're a communist or not."

"No difficulty can stop me from doing my job so long as I handle cases impartially and in accordance with law," he added.

Reviewing his work in the past three years, he said although there are many cases of corruption, the overwhelming majority of the officials from the communist party are good ones.

"I believe the communist party is resolved to wipe out corruption," he said.

Feng is also vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, one of the country's eight non-communist parties.

He said that his party colleagues support him in doing a job in the government.

### Over 1 Billion Yuan Allocated for Disaster Relief

OW2603110391 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0803 GMT 26 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)—The central Chinese Government allocated more than one billion yuan to help millions of disaster victims last year, "CHINA SOCIAL NEWS" reported.

During the year of 1990, typhoons, floods, drought and other natural disasters affected more than 290 million people, killing a record of 7,338 and injuring more than 60,000 others, the newspaper cited the latest report from the Ministry of Civil Affairs.

The disasters hit 38 million hectares of farmland, nearly 30 percent of the country's total, causing more than 3.3 million hectares of cultivated land to lose their harvest crop.

The death toll was 1,386 more than the 1989 figure but the affected farmland was 8.6 million hectares less than that of the previous year.

According to officials from the ministry, the total direct economic losses caused by the disasters topped 61.1 billion yuan last year.

The government had earmarked a total of 109 million yuan in relief funds for the disaster victims and post-disaster reconstruction.

But the allocation, through the ministries of civil affairs and finance, already exceeded the government's annual relief budget which stood at 900 million yuan in recent years because of the price rise of grain and the financial difficulties of local authorities.

At the same time, millions of officials organized by local governments, were sent to the disaster-stricken areas to help the victims.

Aid also came from millions of urban residents who donated as much as 43 million yuan and more than 25 million kilograms of grain to the disaster victims.

### Ratification of 14th Dalai Lama, 10th Panchen Lama

OW2503171791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1536 GMT 25 Mar 91

["Ratification of 14th Dalai Lama, Tenth Bainqen Erdini" —XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)—Just as the central governments of many past dynasties, the Kuomintang government, during the Republic of China (1911-1949), exercised its authority of ratifying the Dalai Lama and Bainqen (Panchen) Lama.

A background article provided today by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission says that a decree issued by the Kuomintang (KMT) government on February 5, 1940, stated that the 14th Dalai Lama had been ratified and was to be installed.

The major points of the decree were as follows:

—As the "soul boy" Lamu Dengzhu from Qinghai Province is the reincarnation of the 13th Dalai Lama, he is to be installed as the 14th Dalai Lama without the necessity of drawing lots.

—The financial department of the KMT government provides the sum of 400,000 yuan to hold the official installation ceremony of the 14th Dalai Lama.

At the end of 1939, Wu Zhongxin, chairman of the KMT government's Commission for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, was dispatched to Tibet to preside over the official installation ceremony. Wu presented the 14th Dalai Lama two medals—a gold seal and a piece of jade.

Following the ceremony, Tibet regent Razheng Hutuktu forwarded a telegram expressing his gratitude to Lin Sen, chairman of the KMT government.

The telegram read: "On February 22, 1940—the 14th of the first month according to the Tibetan calendar—the official installation ceremony of the 14th Dalai Lama was held in the Potala Palace. Wu Zhongxin, chairman of the Commission for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, presided over the official ceremony. All Tibetan people, including monks, laymen and officials, were happy and joyous.

"On February 26, 1940, Chairman Wu, on behalf of the central government, offered valuable presents to the Dalai Lama. This telegram is now sent to express our gratitude."

The KMT central government also issued an order ratifying the 10th Bainqen Erdini (Panchen Lama). On June 3, 1949, Li Zongren, acting president of the KMT government, issued an order that "Goinbo Cedan, 'soul boy' from Qinghai Province be chosen as the reincarnation of the ninth Bainqen Erdini without the drawing of lots and that he be installed as the tenth Bainqen Erdini."

On June 18, 1949, the order for conducting the official installation ceremony was issued: "'Soul boy' Goinbo Cedan is the tenth Bainqen and may sit on the [words indistinct] Tar Temple in Qinghai Province."

On August 11, Guan Jiyu, chairman of the Commission for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, presided over the official installation ceremony.

When the People's Republic of China was founded on October 1, 1949, the central people's government declared that the principle of separating religion from politics and the policy of freedom of religious belief would be carried out. Religious beliefs, customs and

habits would be respected and protected and, according to the wishes and demands of the people, the social system of Tibet would be reformed and improved step by step.

Based on these policies, the central government recognized the titles of the Dalai Lama and Bainqen Erdini which had been handed down in Tibet for generations.

The agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet, which was signed between the central government and the local government of Tibet in 1951, stipulated that the central government would not change the established status and authority of the Dalai Lama, and would restore the position and authority of the Bainqen Erdini.

In 1954, the 14th Dalai Lama was elected vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The 10th Bainqen Erdini was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

When the preparatory committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region was established in 1956, the 14th Dalai Lama was elected chairman and the 10th Bainqen Erdini was elected the first vice-chairman.



### Central-South Region

#### Xie Fei Stresses Afforestation Measures

HK2503083191 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Mar 91

[Excerpt] The provincial party committee and government jointly held a provincial telephone conference on afforestation and spring plowing.

Xie Fei, secretary of the provincial party committee, stressed at the meeting: It is necessary to implement existing effective policies, rules and regulations, and measures for afforestation and [words indistinct].

He said: Guangdong's first-step afforestation objectives have been attained. We should make further efforts to achieve all set goals.

He called on all localities to pitch in to ensure that second-step afforestation objectives will be achieved as required.

He also called on all localities to grow more broadleaf trees, [words indistinct], and trees of economic value and to carry out relevant policies to boost mountain area economies and living standards and provide a secure material basis for protecting forest resources. [passage omitted]

#### Plans for 2d Nuclear Plant in Guangdong Stated

HK2603102891 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Mar 91 pp 1, 9

[By Chris yeung and Keng Chen in Beijing]

[Text] China's Minister of Energy Resources, Mr Huang Yicheng, yesterday assured Hong Kong that its doubts about nuclear safety would be considered when Beijing picks the site for Guangdong's second nuclear power plant.

Speaking about Beijing's plans to build a second nuclear facility in the region, Mr Huang said nuclear power plants were safe and that Hong Kong people had no cause for worry even if a second reactor were built next to the one in Daya Bay.

"The central government supports Guangdong's plan to build its second nuclear power plant because the province has no coal," he said after a session of the National People's Congress (NPC).

"The problem for Guangdong is that it has no funds for the second plant, which will cost several billions of dollars. They have to study how to attract foreign investment.

"They have yet to submit their plan for a second plant. If they've got enough money, we will agree to it," he said.

Mr Huang said he understood the fears of Hong Kong people over the Daya Bay power plant, which is near the territory's border.

"I have told them it would be better if they build the second plant farther away from Hong Kong because it will have some psychological impact."

But he maintained that there would not be any real danger, citing many nuclear power plants and reactors in Germany and France were also near city centres.

"Hong Kong people should go and have a look at the plants in other countries so that they could put their minds at ease."

Mr Huang revealed that he had visited Guangdong in December and discussed with officials their nuclear power plans.

He said Guangdong authorities were still undecided on the three possible sites at Daya Bay, Yangjiang and Taishan.

Mr Huang said nuclear power plants should not be built far away from users, but within a distance of 800 kilometres.

"I have no personal view on the choice of the site. We'll wait for their submission."

Faced with a severe shortage of electricity, Guangdong plans to greatly boost its coal-fired and hydro-electric facilities in the decade.

Provincial officials have earlier indicated that funding on the building a second nuclear power plant could be lowered if some infrastructure facilities at the present Daya Bay site such as transport and pier could be used.

Mr Huang added that the province still faced a tight budget, and that even some coal-fired electricity projects had been put on hold because of the lack of funds.

But the Reverend Fung Chiwood, spokesman for the Hong Kong-based Joint Conference for the Shelving of the Daya Bay Nuclear Plant, said Mr Huang's remark would further erode local confidence.

"Already many people have left the territory because of Daya Bay. I believe more will go if China really builds another nuclear plant there," he said.

"This is definitely no good to local confidence," he added.

He also questioned the financial feasibility of the project since China is in an economic recession.

"I would question how they could raise the money if they are not going to sell the electricity generated to Hong Kong. I expect that they will have problems in raising loans from foreign bankers," he said.

Mr Fung said the joint conference would continue to lobby local politicians to prevent the construction of another nuclear plant in Daya Bay.

He said they would meet Legislative Councillors and NPC local members to express their opposition.



Meanwhile, the governor of Hubei, Mr Guo Shuyan, said yesterday the controversial Three Gorges hydro-electric project along the Yangtze River had already begun, although the State Council had yet to give its final approval to the multi-billion-yuan scheme.

He said pilot works involving the resettlement of several thousand people affected under the mega-project had started and proven a success. Nearly one million people would have to be removed to new homes along the Yangtze River.

Mr Guo said they expected the plant, whose total investment is estimated at 50 billion yuan (HK\$74.65 billion), to begin operation between the year 2003 and 2005.

The remarks by Mr Guo were the clearest sign that the project would be given the final approval after years of debate.

He said they expected the NPC to give its stamp of approval in next year's plenary session.

"The major problem now is to find enough money for the project," he said.

Mr Guo also dismissed fears among opponents that the building of the 185-metre dam and massive flooding of the area would wreak irreparable damages to the environment of the scenic river and provinces including Sichuan and Hubei.

"The environmental impact is not so great," he said.

He said the population affected would also be resettled in nearby counties.

### Shenzhen Profiting From Foreign Technologies

OW2503143791 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0825 GMT 25 Mar 91

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)—The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in south China's Guangdong Province has greatly profited from imported advanced foreign technologies, "GUANGMING DAILY" reported today.

According to the newspaper, the introduction of advanced foreign technologies over the past 10 years has helped the SEZ generate a industrial production capacity that exceeds 10 billion yuan, accelerate the readjustment of its product and industrial structure, and bolster its technical promotion, greatly pushing the development of the zone's export-oriented economy.

For instance, the SEZ could only produce low-grade electrical household appliances when it was founded in 1980. Now, however, it can manufacture high and middle-grade electronics, engineering, light industrial, petrochemical products and building materials. Moreover, its export trade volume ranks second in the country.

Statistics show that over the past 10 years, the SEZ has imported 12,000 sets of equipment, each valued at

50,000 U.S. dollars, and more than 100 production and assembly lines, each cost more than 100,000 U.S. dollars.

Meanwhile, the SEZ has also imported more than 600 patented technology and software items, 80 percent of these technologies equal the 1980s international level of quality. [sentence, punctuation as received]

### Zhao Fulin Sends Off Guangxi CPPCC Members

HK2503084791 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Mar 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 March, regional leaders Zhao Fulin, Cheng Kejie, Chen Huiguang, Liu Mingzu, (Ding Tingmo), Peng Guikang, (Wen Guoqing), (Long Chuan), Ou Jiwen, Wei Ruilin, Ma Minglong, and (Wu Depeng) held a send-off party for Guangxi's Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) National Committee members who were going to Beijing to attend the Fourth Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee.

Regional leaders placed ardent hopes on them. They said: The forthcoming session will focus on China's 10-year program and Eighth Five-Year Plan. It is a session of paramount importance. They hoped the CPPCC members would actively participate in and discuss state affairs and bring home good experiences created by other localities to help Guangxi quadruple the 1980 GNP and bring about small-scale prosperity.

### Southwest Region

#### Sichuan's Zhang Haoruo Hopes for Funding

HK2603072791 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 26 Mar 91 p 9

[By John Kohut in Beijing]

[Text] Sichuan Governor Mr Zhang Haoruo said yesterday he was hoping for financial generosity from the central government so that his relatively poor, inland province might find the funds necessary to help it catch up with the fast developing coastal regions of China.

"Compared with the coastal provinces, Sichuan's infrastructure is weak and the basic sectors need to be strengthened," Mr Zhang, 59, said in an interview yesterday during the opening session of the National People's Congress.

The key areas that needed to be developed were agriculture, manufacturing, the electronics industry, and particularly infrastructure and raw materials, Mr Zhang said.

"We hope that inland infrastructure construction and raw materials industries will be supported by the state. Li Peng promised this in his report," Mr Zhang said.

Although the current leadership is committed to achieving a better economic balance between the coastal areas and hinterland provinces such as Sichuan, it is so

hard-pressed for funds that Premier Mr Li Peng had to warn delegates yesterday not to expect all they would like from the state.

The overall scope of projects proposed by regions and departments "greatly exceeds the potential supply of funds and materials," said Mr Li. "It is true that from the point of view of an individual region or department, certain projects are necessary....

"But looking at the situation as a whole, and in light of our limited financial and material resources, we have to approve some and disapprove others," Mr Li said.

Mr Zhang said the most important infrastructure projects for his province were a new road linking the cities Chengdu and Chongqing, a railway from the city of Neijiang to Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, hydroelectric stations and urban communications networks.

Money also needed to be found for new technology to revive the province's industrial sector, the governor said.

With a population of about 107 million people, or about a tenth of China's total, Sichuan has one of the lowest per capital incomes in the country and one of the highest unemployment rates.

#### **New Tibetan Member of CPPCC Profiled**

*OW2603053791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2106 GMT 25 Mar 91*

["Following in Great Master Banqen's Footsteps....—a Profile of Living Buddha (Ajia), a Newly Elected Member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, (by reporter Sun Yong (1327 0516))"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA)—The full name of Living Buddha Ajia is Ajia Luosangtudan Jumeijiacuo. He is 40 years old, and is the youngest of the 34 new members elected by the current session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee.

In the past, Living Buddha Ajia had a life full of frustrations. This undoubtedly is because he was designated in 1951 the sacred child with the soul of Living Buddha (Ajia Hutuketu) of the 20th generation of Qinghai's (Ta Er) Temple. But the bitterness he has gone through has not erased his optimistic attitude and his absolute sincerity for the motherland.

Living Buddha Ajia has a knowledgeable uncle—Living Buddha (Jiaya), Great Master Banqen's sutra teacher. Under the influence of Living Buddha Jiaya and receiving teachings from Great Master Banqen, Living Buddha Ajia has established, since his childhood, a patriotic conviction and a faith in his religion, and has interwoven his conviction and faith with his deeds.

Today, Living Buddha Ajia still frequently recalls Great Master Banqen's cordialities. He said: All Great Masters

Banqen have taught us to love our country and religion and to safeguard the motherland's unification. Great Master Banqen the Tenth lived in the (Ta Er) Temple for a long time; he exhorted us on many occasions not to violate this principle. We have born his teachings in mind.

As the master of the (Ta Er) Temple and the chairman of its management committee, Living Buddha Ajia had always educated the temple's lamas to carry forward this tradition of Great Master Banqen. In addition to teaching Tibetan Buddhist sutra, he gave lectures on politics, law, and morality. He believes that man should strive to benefit others.

When disturbances broke out in Lhasa in 1987, Living Buddha Ajia and few other living buddhas went to the three major temples in Lhasa, namely, (Gandan), (Zhebang), and (Sela), to give lamas advice.

When an earthquake occurred in Tanggemu in Qinghai's Hainan Zang Autonomous Prefecture in 1990, Living Buddha Ajia organized a living buddhas group to extend comfort to earthquake victims in the disaster-stricken areas and to raise funds for those areas.

Living Buddha Ajia is a learned man, and can speak Mandarin fluently. I felt that he was very cordial during my interview with him. As a new member of the CPPCC National Committee, he deeply felt that he had a heavy responsibility. He said: In the future, I shall strive to serve as a bridge and link between the party and government and the masses; I shall reflect the true wishes and voice of the masses.

#### **Tibetan Circles Support National Development**

*OW2603060291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0222 GMT 22 Mar 91*

[By reporters Luobu Ciren (5012 1580 2945 0088) and Duoqi Zhandui (1122 0679 0594 1018)]

[Excerpts] Lhasa, 22 Mar (XINHUA)—In the 40 years since Tibet's peaceful liberation, patriotic personages of all circles there have persisted in cooperating closely with the party and government, treating each other with all sincerity, and sharing weal and woe. They have made outstanding contributions to promoting economic and cultural development and social stability in Tibet. As a result, the patriotic united front made up of the various nationalities and religions has been consolidated and has developed with each passing day.

Following the peaceful liberation of Tibet, many local government officials, feudal lords, businessmen, upper religious circle, and notables of the cultural circle who have breadth of vision realized that Tibet's destiny was closely linked with that of the motherland. After the signing of the 17-point agreement for the peaceful liberation of Tibet, Gyig Puncog Cedain, who comes from an aristocratic background, enthusiastically assisted the party in popularizing the agreement among the middle

and upper-class circles of aristocrats and formed a patriotic youth group in Gyangze District. Since his election in 1983 as vice chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Region, the 69-year-old patriotic personage has been going down to grass-roots units regularly to listen to the opinions of the vast number of cadres, the masses, and patriotic personages of all circles. In 1989, he submitted the proposal to develop the middle part of the valleys of Tibet's Yarlong Zangbo, Lhasa, and Nyang Qu Rivers as early as possible. Currently, the development of the middle part of the river valleys as a key construction project of the state is being carried out at full speed. [passage omitted]

In addition, there are many more noted academicians who are enjoying high respect from the state, such as Dongga Losangchilie [2639 0867 3157 2718 6375 0441], a state-level expert in Tibetan literature and Tibet University professor, and Cilang [2945 2597], an expert in Tibetan pharmaceuticals and professor of the Tibet Regional College. Out of some 5,000 senior intellectuals in the region, around 70 percent are non-CPC personages. There are 189 non-CPC personages holding posts at or above county or department level. Out of the 10 chairman and vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, six are non-CPC personages. There is a total of more than 1,000 patriotic personages in the committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference at various levels in the region. The personages of various nationalities and religious circles have become an important force in cooperating with the party and promoting construction in various fields in Tibet.

#### **Backgrounder on Administration of Tibet Cited**

*OW2303163191 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*1555 GMT 23 Mar 91*

["Two Century-Old Imperial Statutes Testify to Central Government's Effective Administration of Tibet"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA)—The overseas edition of the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" carried a backgrounder today on a two centuries old historical document testifying to the maturity of the then central government's effective administration of Tibet.

The "29-Article Statutes", made by an order from Emperor Qianlong after the Chinese Army cleared Tibet of invaders in 1792, was an important result of the central government of the Qing Dynasty to strengthen out the administrative affairs in Tibet. This was done because the central government found that the various rules and regulations of the Tibetan local government had a great deal of defects, so the emperor ordered his men to reform the political system in Tibet and formulate new statutes.

The new statutes had nearly 6,000 words in 29 articles covering personnel, administration, finance, military affairs and many other aspects.

Being clear-cut and specific, the statutes signified that on the basis of the earlier experience in administering Tibet by the Chinese successive central governments since the Yuan Dynasty (1206-1368), the Qing Dynasty had reached a mature stage in effectively administering Tibet and put such administration onto the orbit of state feudal legal system.

Major contents of the statutes included: 1) stipulations concerning the reincarnation of Dalai, Panchen and other living Buddhas; 2) the power of the resident minister in Tibet and his relationship with Dalai and Panchen; 3) the appointments and removals, promotion and demotion and pay of local officials; 4) the establishment of a local army; 5) local currency; 6) local finance and tax system; 7) the reduction and exemption of tax and land rent; 8) the rectification of judicial system and establishment of lawsuit procedure; 9) the management of temples; 10) foreign affairs, foreign trade and border control.

The statutes are frequently quoted by many scholars when talking about the administration of Tibet by the central government of China ever since the Yuan Dynasty, while some others would deliberately evade them.

#### **Tibet's Armed Police Hold Mobilization Meeting**

*OW2603043391 Lhasa Tibet Television Network*  
*in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Mar 91*

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] On the evening of 23 March, the Tibet Autonomous Regional Armed Police Corps held a mobilization meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Tibet. Commander Major General Li Jiarui chaired the meeting. Political Commissar Zhang Zhu delivered the mobilization report on behalf of the corps' party committee. Deputy Commander (Tan Huasheng) made the arrangements for security and the performance of the corps band during the celebration.

In his report, Commander Zhang Zhu called on all personnel of the region's armed police corps to take urgent steps to unify thinking, to strengthen confidence, and to try to do a good job in patrolling duty and military training; and to adopt a stern attitude and to practice mastery of military skills to project the good image of the armed police corps as a civilized, courageous, and victorious division. All units stationed in Lhasa had expressed their commitment to the party committee of the corps.

#### **North Region**

#### **Xing Chongzhi Sees Deputies Off to NPC**

*SK2303051191 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial*  
*Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Mar 91*

[Text] With the heavy trust of more than 60 million people of the province, deputies of Hebei Province to the



Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] left Shijiazhuang for Beijing on the morning of 22 March.

Provincial leading Comrades Xing Chongzhi, Li Bingliang, Ye Liansong, Chen Yujie, Han Licheng, Hong Yi, Bai Shi, Song Shuhua, and Xu Chunxing saw them off at the Shijiazhuang Railway Station.

The Fourth Session of the Seventh NPC will examine and discuss the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-year program. Thus, the session is related to the fundamental interests of the country and the people. Its convocation is a great matter in our country's political life.

Provincial leading comrades urged these deputies to bring the will of the Hebei people to Beijing.

Deputies pledged that will live up to the expectations of the people and make the session as one of unity, stability, and [words indistinct].

#### **People's Congress Committee Meeting Ends**

*SK2403045791 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 91*

[Text] It was decided at the 19th Standing Committee of the seventh regional People's Congress which ended this afternoon that the fourth session of the seventh Inner Mongolia Regional People's Congress will be held in Hohhot on 25 April. Butegeqi, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over this afternoon's plenary meeting. Zhang Cangong, Seyinbayar, Xu Lingren, Bai Junqing, Liu Zhenyi, Sha Tuo, and Zhou Rongchang, vice chairmen of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

The meeting's participants adopted the decision of the seventh Inner Mongolia Regional People's Congress Standing Committee on holding the fourth session of the seventh regional People's Congress, the Inner Mongolia Regional environmental protection regulations, the resolution of the seventh Inner Mongolia Regional People's Congress Standing Committee on approving Baotou City's regulations on management of urban construction facilities, the resolution of the Inner Mongolia Regional People's Congress Standing Committee on implementing the second 5-year plan for conducting legal system publicity and education, the decision of the seventh regional People's Congress Standing Committee on accepting Comrade Wuyunqimuge's request to resign from her post as member of the seventh regional People's Congress Standing Committee, and personnel appointments and removals.

Butegeqi addressed the meeting. He said: Our region's tasks of strengthening publicity and education on the legal system remain very arduous. The regional government and departments concerned should conscientiously implement the resolution formed at this meeting on implementing the second 5-year plan for conducting

legal system publicity and education and should guarantee the smooth progress of this work. He stressed: Governments and leading cadres at all levels across the region should deeply understand the important significance of the decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council on checking unhealthy trends in various trades; realistically experience, observe, and respect popular will; and continue to exert strenuous efforts to grasp the work of checking unhealthy trends in various trades until good results are achieved. It is necessary to adopt effective measures to check the spread of unhealthy trends in various trades, rely on and improve systems, and exert long-term efforts to grasp this work. The key to success lies in strengthening leadership, paying attention to having leading organs and leading cadres take the lead in the work, grasping the positive and negative examples, strictly observing laws and disciplines, supporting the right and eliminating the evil, and paying special attention to strengthening the work of management in line with law.

Pei Yingwu, vice chairman of the regional government, and Zhang Hesong, chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate, attended the meeting as observers.

#### **Intermediate Court Presidents' Meeting Ends**

*SK2403062791 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 91*

[Text] The regional meeting of presidents of intermediate people's courts ended in Hohhot this afternoon after a five-day session. The meeting's participants conscientiously studied the guidelines of the seventh plenum of the 13th party Central Committee and of the third enlarged plenum of the fifth regional party committee. They relayed the documents of the national and regional public security comprehensive improvement work conferences and the national conference of higher people's court presidents. They summarized and exchanged experiences in conducting the administration of justice to maintain social stability and to promote economic development. The meeting's participants also commended 48 advanced collectives and 59 advanced individuals in courts across the region.

Yang Dalai, president of the regional Higher People's Court, presided over this afternoon's meeting. Zhang Dinghua, deputy secretary of the regional party committee; Bai Junqing, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress; and Ma Zhenduo, secretary of the regional Commission of Political Science and Law, attended the meeting.

Comrade Zhang Dinghua addressed the meeting. He said: It is necessary to rely on the work and efforts of various quarters in safeguarding and maintaining social stability. Of these, the most fundamental one is to uphold the people's democratic dictatorship. As an important means of maintaining the people's democratic dictatorship, the people's courts must fully display their

judicial functions, strengthen dictatorship towards enemies, resolutely struggle against serious criminal elements and counterrevolutionaries who attempt to overthrow the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship and sabotage the socialist construction, and contribute to safeguarding social stability.

Zhang Dinghua pointed out: Courts at all levels across the region should maintain a close connection with the central task of economic construction; actively carry out economic, civil, and administrative trials; carefully try cases that are closely related to improvement, rectification, deepening of reform, and vitalization of the open policy; and fully display the functional role of courts in regulating economic relations in an effort to promote the region's reform, opening up, and economic development.

Zhang Dinghua noted: Courts at all levels should strengthen party building and unceasingly strengthen the cohesion and fighting capacity of party organizations. He said: To successfully build the court ranks, at present, we must exert strenuous efforts to grasp the building of clean politics. Whether a court has realistically managed events in line with the law and upheld justice has a vital bearing not only on whether it can deal effective blows to criminals and protect the people but also on the prestige of the party and the government among the masses of people. Therefore, the building of clean politics in courts is of exceptionally important significance. We should set strict demands on court cadres and policemen in terms of politics, work style, and discipline, and the people's judges must serve as models in building clean politics.

Zhang Dinghua called on party committees at all levels to further strengthen ideological, political, and organizational leadership over court work; regularly study and concern themselves with court work; and support courts to handle cases in line with the law. The people's courts should consciously place themselves under party leadership and supervision, regularly report their work and reflect the situation to the party committees, promptly ask for instructions while resolving major issues, and resolutely implement the resolutions and directives given by the party committees.

Bai Junqing and Ma Zhenduo also gave speeches at the meeting.

#### **Economic Restructuring Conference Ends 24 March**

SK2503063291 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Mar 91

[Text] In his speech at the regional urban economic restructuring work conference that ended on 24 March, Liu Zuohui, vice chairman of the regional people's government, stressed: We should regard enlivening enterprises, particularly state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises, as a focal point of this year's urban economic restructuring work; and make efforts to reform the enterprises' inherent mechanism and to improve the

external conditions for contracts to further arouse the enthusiasm of enterprises as well as the vast number of staff members and workers.

Liu Zuohui pointed out: We should mainly rely on reforms to enliven state-owned enterprises. To conduct reforms, we must clearly foster a concept of doing everything for the people and relying on the people to do everything. To enliven state-owned enterprises, we should first invigorate the work relating to the people. That is, we should let staff and workers act as masters of enterprises; and rely on the vast number of staff and workers to smash the rules and systems fettering their production enthusiasm. Enterprises must make a good choice of leaders, establish good leading bodies, and [words indistinct]

Liu Zuohui stressed: To enliven state-owned enterprises, we should delegate decision-making power to them. Government departments must not arbitrarily interfere in the affairs that they must not handle. We should support enterprises to develop themselves gradually along with the objectives of independent management and responsibility for their profits or losses, self-restriction, and self-development.

The work conference, sponsored by the regional government, opened on 19 March.

The conference studied and discussed the economic restructuring work, the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the 10-year program, and the 1991 regional urban economic restructuring priorities.

#### **Bu He on Air Defense Work Arrangements**

SK1403085291 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Excerpts] At the autonomous regional work conference on people's air defense and war preparedness on the morning of 13 March, Bu He, chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, delivered a speech in which he pointed out that successfully conducting the work of people's air defense and war preparedness represents a major strategic plan which has a vital bearing on the country's safety. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, our region should better and more realistically grasp the work of people's air defense and war preparedness by continuously upholding the principle of integrating the peace-time work in this area with that of war time; formulating plans in an overall way; and enhancing the building of air-defense and war-preparedness facilities in key areas; so as to be responsible for the safety of the country and the people as well as for the happiness of coming generations.

In his speech, Bu He pointed out that building the facilities for people's air defense and war preparedness constitutes an important component of national defense construction; an important method of resisting aggressive wars and protecting the people's life, property, and normal way of living; and an important strategic measure of safeguarding the motherland's sacred territory

and its integrity. Our region is located on the border of the motherland and safeguarding the motherland's safety represents our historical duty. War preparedness represents a long-term strategic task and by seizing the currently favorable opportunity, we should do a good job in conducting economic construction on the one hand and actively and earnestly engage in the building of people's air defense and war preparedness on the other hand.

In his speech, Bu He stated that the Eighth Five-Year Plan period is a very important stage in the country's building of socialism and a crucial stage for the autonomous region to fulfill the three fighting goals. Realistically integrating the region's work of people's air defense and war preparedness with economic policies and having them achieve harmonious development represent a strategic issue the work of people's air defense and war preparedness during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. In conducting this work, we should not only take into consideration war time needs but also the needs of economic construction and social development. We should not only score war-preparedness results in the work but also score economic results and social benefits. At present, we should do a good job in emphatically grasping the combination in the following four aspects: 1) Efforts should be made to integrate the construction of the people's air defense and war preparedness with education on enhancing the people's sense of air defense and war preparedness and on reinforcing the people's knowledge of air defense and war preparedness. [passage omitted] 2) Effort should be made to integrate the construction of air defense and war preparedness with economic construction. [passage omitted] 3) Efforts should be made to closely integrate the work of building projects of people's air defense and war preparedness with that of carrying out scientific management and maintenance among facilities. 4) Efforts should be made to integrate the duties undertaken by the departments in charge of people's air defense work with the air-defense activities of various social circles. Party committees and governments at all levels across the region should enhance their leadership of the work in this regard and, also, departments with an overview of the strategic situation should consciously cooperate in the work. Through the efforts of various social circles, we should race against time in the 1990's to boost the economy and do a good job as well conduct the work of people's air defense and war preparedness to enable the great motherland to become increasingly strong and remain invincible forever.

#### **Earthquake Shocks Shanxi's Datong 26 March**

*OW2603064491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0143 GMT 26 Mar 91*

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA)—According to a measurement recorded by China's seismological network, an earthquake of 5.8 magnitude occurred at 0202 AM in the old quake area in Shanxi's Datong, which is located at latitude 40 degrees north, longitude 113.8

degrees east. This was the second earthquake of medium-strong intensity occurring in the area since an earthquake of 6.1 magnitude took place there on 19 October 1989.

According to information provided by the State Seismological Bureau, some houses in four townships in the quake area collapsed, injuring a small number of people. The bureau is trying to get detailed information about the quake.

#### **Northeast Region**

##### **Luo Shuqing Elected Mayor of Qitaihe City**

*SK2303013591 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Mar 91*

[Text] Luo Shuqing was elected mayor of Qitaihe City at the fifth session of the fifth city People's Congress that concluded today.

He is 46 years old. He has been vice mayor of Jiamusi City, and was appointed as acting mayor of Qitaihe City last September.

##### **Shao Qihui Attends Heilongjiang Science Conference**

*SK2203004891 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Mar 91*

[Text] In his speech at today's provincial scientific and technological work conference, Provincial Governor Shao Qihui said that to apply science and technology to the major fronts of our province, the province should make more effort to apply science and technology to industry in the next two years, and strive for significant breakthroughs.

Shao Qihui said: In connection with the activities for the quality, variety, and efficiency year, we should currently make great efforts to promote new technological measures and the scientific management of enterprises to substantially raise their economic efficiency. We should include the targets and requirements for scientific and technological progress in the contracted targets of enterprises, expand the activities to foster the enterprises advanced in scientific and technological progress, and achieve success in the technical transformation of enterprises. This year, we should transplant the successful experience of group contracting applied in the campaign to develop agriculture through science and technology into industrial enterprises, and popularize them on an experimental basis.

Shao Qihui urged all departments to broaden the channels for raising funds to provide a reliable guarantee for the funds for achieving scientific and technological progress. He said: We should increase by a large margin the direct and indirect investment in scientific and technological undertakings. Finance departments should formulate the policies guiding the entire society to invest in scientific and technological undertakings. Banking departments should open up more channels for supplying funds to enterprises and scientific research units.



Tax departments should give effective support and appropriate consideration to the projects for scientific and technological progress that carry great risks, and those for the development of new products. We should continue to encourage enterprises to attract foreign capital and, at the same time, to import, master, and apply advanced technology from abroad. We should work out supporting policies to facilitate scientific and technological progress. We should resolutely abolish the policies detrimental to achieving scientific and technological progress, and continue those conducive to it. Meanwhile, we should work out and put into practice some policy regulations that help in the development of scientific and technological undertakings, and the application of science and technology to economic development.

#### **He Zhukang Talks With Changchun Plant Workers**

*SK2203050391 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Mar 91*

[Text] On 20 March, Comrade He Zhukang travelled to the Changchun Cigarette Plant and the Changchun Textile Plant to hold talks with responsible persons of these plants. He pointed out: To solve difficulties facing enterprises and to invigorate enterprises, we should first of all proceed from the endeavor of strengthening management, deeply tapping potentials, enhancing morale, and [words indistinct].

Comrade He Zhukang said: Some enterprises should not completely attribute their failure to improve their product quality objectively to backward equipment. Failure in improving their management should also be regarded as a major cause. Therefore, to extricate enterprises from a passive situation, we should first of all proceed to try to strengthening management. At present, competition in the markets is sharp; thus, enterprises will be driven back if they fail to forge ahead, just like a boat sailing against the current. Thus, leading comrades of enterprises should have a strong sense of responsibility and urgency, and have a good spirit. Enterprises' leading comrades should have faith in and depend on the masses of staff members and workers, should pay attention to ideological and political work among them, truly mobilize their socialist enthusiasm, and encourage them to find out where they lag behind, to tap potential, and to offer advice and suggestions, and encourage them to take an active part in the yearly activity of stressing quality, variety, and efficiency, in order to achieve success in this regard through common endeavor.

Comrade He Zhukang said: To develop enterprises, we must carry out technological transformation. When importing an advanced technology, we must assess whether it is suitable for us, study the ratio between input and output, carry out sufficient surveys and appraisals, and strive to attain the goal of improving quality and cutting costs. Under the current situation where funds are lacking, we should concentrate our efforts on carrying out technological transformation, and do our best to put technological transformation projects

into production in a timely manner in order for them to display their efficiency as quickly as possible.

At the textile plant, Comrade He Zhukang listened to the report made by a responsible comrade of the plant. This plant, under the situation of facing numerous difficulties, has enhanced the morale of workers, made great efforts to forge ahead, refused to wait and depend on state support, turned its eyes inward, and extensively mobilize workers to make conscientious a analysis of the current market situation, actually strengthened enterprise management, given full play to the power of ideological and political work, and adopted many methods and measures for overcoming difficulties and achieving success, thus displaying a strong sense of being masters of the country.

After fully affirming these plant methods, Comrade He Zhukang said: These methods have a universal significance. At present, all industrial enterprises as well as all professions and trades should learn from them.

Attending the talks were Comrades Ren Junjie and Wang Yunkun, responsible comrades of various pertinent departments directly under the provincial authorities, and responsible comrades of Changchun City.

#### **Liaoning Holds Scientific Work Conference**

*SK2203085891 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Mar 91*

[Text] As was learned from the provincial scientific and technological work conference held today by the provincial government, our province achieved fruitful results in applying science and technology to the development of Liaoning. Since September 1988 when the provincial party committee and government made a decision to rely on scientific and technological progress to develop Liaoning's economy, party committees and governments at all levels have enhanced their sense of respect for science and technology, and an upsurge in applying science and technology to the development of Liaoning has been created throughout the province. The application of science and technology in the development of agriculture has promoted the comprehensive development of the province's economy. In the past few years, a great number of new crop varieties and new technologies were popularized in the rural areas of the province, upgrading the varieties of major grain crops extensively, and the per-mu yields rose by 10 to 15 percent. Large-scale group contracting for unified scientific and technological guidance to agriculture that was organized one after another since 1988 has created very significant economic and social benefits. Last year, more than 21 million mu of grain and oil-bearing crops were cultivated under the contract to make the output of grain and oil-bearing crops increase by 1 billion kg. After the project to build 100 scientific and technological demonstration villages, 20 such townships and three such counties helped increase the output value by 3.3 billion yuan in its first-phase construction, it again achieved new progress

in its second-phase construction. According to the statistics of the counties, townships and villages participating in the second-phase construction, their total social output value rose from 9.18 billion yuan in 1987 to 15.68 billion yuan in 1990, showing an increase of 70.85 percent in three years.

In industry, provincewide activities to build the enterprises leading in scientific and technological work were launched. According to the statistics of the 219 provincial-level enterprises that participated in the activities last year, their income from the marketing of products, and the amount of profits and taxes was 8 and 34 percentage points, respectively, higher than those of the local budgetary enterprises of the province. The five cities that participated in the activities to build the zones leading in scientific and technological work increased their industrial output value and the amount of profits and taxes by 17.4 and 11 percent, respectively, a year on average since 1987. The 80 projects under the torch plan arranged by the province are being carried out.

Lin Sheng, provincial vice governor, gave a report entitled "Implement the Principle of Applying Science and Technology to the Development of Liaoning to the Letter, and Make New Contributions to the Comprehensive Development of Liaoning's Economy." He pointed out: In the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, the province's scientific and technological work should be focused on the development of agriculture, the transformation of traditional technologies, the development of high- and new-tech industries, the application of scientific and technological achievements, and the development of scientific and technological undertakings themselves.

Leading comrades Yue Qifeng, Feng Yousong and Yue Weichun attended the conference.

#### **Yue Qifeng on Future Plans**

SK2203090291 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Mar 91

[Text] At today's provincial scientific and technological work conference, provincial Governor Yue Qifeng pointed out that in implementing the development plans for the Eighth Five-Year Plan period and the next 10 years, we should pay close attention to the guiding role of the endeavor to achieve scientific and technological progress, and unfailingly carry out the principle of applying science and technology to the development of Liaoning so that the economy can be put on the track of relying on scientific and technological progress, strengthening management, and improving economic efficiency as soon as possible.

Yue Qifeng pointed out: The province's industrial production is picking up rather slowly, overstock of products has yet to be eased, and economic efficiency continues to decline. The reasons for these problems are numerous. However, the basic one is poor product quality and irrational product mix, which make our goods lack a competitive edge. To change this situation, we should rely on science and technology to improve

product quality, and increase the content of science and technology. In addition, the per-capita cultivated land of our province is less than 1.34 mu. To satisfy the ever growing demand for grain, the only way also lies in relying on scientific and technological progress to raise the output and commodity rate of per-unit amount of land.

Yue Qifeng pointed out: In relying on science and technology to develop Liaoning, the most important work is to mobilize and organize all scientific research units and scientific and technical workers to gear their work to the needs of the major fields of economic construction, intensify scientific research to solve the technical problems in economic construction that require urgent solutions, and strive for faster and greater achievements. We should continue to do a good job in applying science and technology to agricultural development, and raise the efficiency through intensive farming. We should conscientiously change the long cycle and the slow results in the application of scientific and technological achievements to agriculture. By developing and improving the group contracting for unified scientific and technological guidance to agriculture and other measures, we should guide scientific and technical personnel in the agricultural field to go to the forefront of production to facilitate the popularization and transformation of scientific and technological achievements. We should intensify the technical transformation of old enterprises, and actively develop the enterprises leading in scientific and technological work. Whether or not we can seize the opportunity to firmly intensify the technical transformation of old enterprises, in the Eighth Five-Year Plan and even in the next 10 years, is a matter which directly determines whether Liaoning's economy will succeed or fail, and whether Liaoning, an old industrial base, can develop as rapidly as needed. Therefore, scientific research departments should muster their efforts to work in close coordination with enterprises, and make contributions to their technical transformation. Through activities to build the enterprises leading in scientific and technological work, we should effect prominent changes in product quality and variety, and the efficiency of enterprises.

#### **Liaoning Holds Conference on Economic Cooperation**

SK2203065691 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Mar 91

[Text] The provincial conference on economic and technological cooperation, which concluded today, noted that the work of economic cooperation should serve better the province's economic construction, opening to the outside world, and in-depth reform, and contribute to the development of Liaoning's economy.

The conference noted: In the future, we should consolidate, improve, expand and develop enterprise groups in a well-organized, planned and orderly manner, facilitate the adjustment of product mix and the organizational structure of enterprises, and raise the efficiency of scale. We should place the focus of technological cooperation



in improving the technological quality of small and medium-sized enterprises, and township enterprises, and in developing readily marketable products. We should select some scientific and technological achievements and patented findings of the scientific research units in and outside the province for use by enterprises.

The conference also noted: We should strengthen regional association and cooperation to promote the common prosperity of the regional economy. We should make great efforts to organize material exchanges, and enliven the circulation of goods to export Liaoning's products.

Wang Guangzhong, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Zhu Chuan, former Standing Committee member of the provincial Advisory Commission, and Wen Shizhen, provincial vice governor, attended and addressed the conference.

#### **Liaoning's Jiusan Society Holds Plenum 19-21 Mar**

SK2203071891 *Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Mar 91*

[Text] The fifth plenum of the Second Liaoning Provincial Committee of Jiusan Society was held in Shenyang from 19 to 21 March. The participants studied the proposals of the CPC Central Committee on formulation of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development. Song Zexing, chairman of the provincial committee of Jiusan Society, spoke to relay the guidelines of the third session of the Eighth Jiusan Society Central Committee. The participants also heard and discussed the work report given by (Gao Jigong), executive vice chairman of the provincial committee of Jiusan Society. Ding Jiaren, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, attended and addressed the session. Chen Enfeng, vice chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and honorary chairman of the provincial committee of Jiusan Society, attended to visit the members to the session, and gave a speech.

The session called on the Jiusan Society organizations at all levels and their members throughout the province to fully understand the situation of our province, successfully perform their own work with high political enthusiasm, actively participate in and discuss the administration of government and state affairs, intensify effort to improve themselves, play a positive role as a party participating in the administration of government and state affairs, and make still greater contributions to Liaoning's development.

#### **Northwest Region**

#### **Qinghai Proposal on Invigorating Enterprises**

HK2603035991 *Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Mar 91*

[Text] The provincial office for restructuring the economy recently forwarded a proposal for invigorating large and medium enterprises. The major contents are:

1. Continue to deepen enterprise reform and improve enterprises' operational mechanism. For the present, it is necessary to focus on having the contracts renewed and regard this as the central task for deepening enterprise reform. Those enterprises whose contracts have yet to be renewed should lose no time in tabling new contracts and have them signed as soon as possible.

2. Enterprise groups which are supported by large and medium enterprises should be developed. Textile and light industries should take the lead in organizing enterprise groups and spread related experience. It is necessary to help and encourage enterprises to join major transregional or transdepartmental enterprise groups which can face keen competition thereby helping upgrade other enterprises.

3. Support all types of advanced enterprises by pursuing a policy favoring the superior over the inferior.

4. Make vigorous effort to strengthen macroeconomic control to create a favorable external environment. For the present, it is necessary to arrange for introducing a number of reforms and also work out related remedial measures.

5. New enterprises should be built in a planned and proportional way. When building enterprises in urban and rural enterprises, the departments concerned must make sure that they will not vie with large and medium enterprises for capital, raw materials, and markets.

6. It is necessary to develop an economy with different types of ownership with public ownership remaining predominant.

7. Essential raw and semifinished materials should be put under exclusive state control, unified allocation, and unified pricing. Scrap the double-track pricing system. In opening the prices of nonessential raw and semifinished materials to market forces, maximum prices should be set. All these materials should be put on sale on the market for means of production.

8. Importing materials from or exporting them to other provinces or regions and foreign countries should be aimed at developing local national industrial production.

9. Make great efforts to expand horizontal economic ties and develop joint ventures at home or abroad.

10. Exploit markets at home and abroad. Large or medium enterprises that earn a large amount of foreign exchange should be granted appropriate authority over their operation.

The provincial office for restructuring the economy also advanced proposals for improving enterprise internal management, strengthening party leadership, and upholding and improving the system under which the factory director or manager assumes full responsibility.

**Bai Qingcai Inspects Baoji City Enterprises***HK2203054591 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Mar 91*

[Text] When inspecting Baoji City the other day, Governor Bai Qingcai said: Enterprises should correctly handle the relationships among the state, the collective, and the individual, and ensure good control over primary distribution.

From the 16th to the 17th of this month, Governor Bai Qingcai inspected seven enterprises in Baoji, including the Qisun Winery, the Shaanxi Machine Tool Factory, the Baoji Cigarette Factory, and the Baoji Light Bulb Factory. He listened to the reports given by Baoji City party committee and government on their work.

He pointed out: The key issue at present is to integrate the tasks set by the enlarged meeting of the provincial party committee and the fourth session of the seventh provincial people's congress with local realities, and put this into effect in enterprises and grass-roots units. We must not merely make a routine appeal to party or government organs at various levels.

He said: Among all the difficulties we are now faced with, the most serious one is lack of money, for enterprises and for the government. The only solution is to develop the economy and enhance efficiency. We should: mobilize the masses; advocate the fine tradition of being earnest and responsible and practicing careful calculations and strict budgeting; and, starting from each post in each unit, upgrade management competence. Some enterprises have been producing the same products for decades and have caused serious overstocking: The more they produce, the heavier their loss is. This has nothing to do with creating wealth, but is the consumption of the wealth created by others. We should make up our mind to readjust the product structures of such enterprises and urge them to find their own way out. We should investigate the enterprises that are operating at a loss, put their conditions on file, and suit the remedy to each case.

Bai Qingcai pointed out: An enterprise should have an overall point of view and make allowances for the state's needs and difficulties. Some people complain about the phenomenon as expressed in the saying "A fast cow gets the whipping." Actually, what this saying says is the right thing to do: A fast cow will be able to move up a slope after it gets the whipping whereas a slow or sick cow will never make it anyway no matter how you whip it. Naturally, however, the state should also consider the difficulties of the enterprises. The current problem is that, in some enterprises, personal income has exceeded the limits. They fail to draw the full amount of profit as an enterprise fund and the increase of personal income has overtaken economic growth. And it is easier to jack up personal income than to bring it down. When the enterprises are really in dire straits and in need of money, there is no money available for them. Therefore, it is imperative to exercise tight control on primary distribution.

Bai Qingcai said: Baoji is one of the country's pilot cities under the reform and has scored tremendous achievements so far in this respect. It should boldly carry on with the reform, leaders at various levels should give active support to the reform by bravely accepting their respective shares of responsibility for individual places where reform is going on.

**Government Workers Selected Through Examination***HK2203060191 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 19 Mar 91*

[Text] The work of replenishing provincial organs' staff through examination and assessment, the first case of its kind in our province, has successfully ended. According to the provincial party committee organization department and the provincial personnel department, the organizers of this examination-recruitment, the newly replenished staff in provincial organs are, on the whole, displaying fine qualities, showing good adaptability, and enjoying favorable opinions from all the units they work for.

The work of replenishing the provincial organs' staff through examination and assessment started last July and ended in January this year, spanning seven months. The 172 people selected by 27 provincial-level departments to fill nonleadership posts through examination and assessment have taken up their respective posts one after another since January. Among them, 62 workers, who were to fill cadres' positions, also went through the procedures for cadre recruitment in the meantime. The 172 people working in provincial organs recruited from the society at large, in accordance with the principle of "open, fair, and competitive," have all undergone education at the college level or above. Among them, 69 are CPC members and 53 had been designated advanced individuals in their previous units, taking up more than 40 and 30 percent of the total recruitment respectively.

**Further Reportage on Xinjiang Party Congress****Deputies View Song Hanliang Report***OW2203060491 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network  
in Mandarin 1650 GMT 16 Mar 91*

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] Deputies to the fourth autonomous regional party congress today continued to hold group discussions on the report delivered by Comrade Song Hanliang on behalf of the autonomous regional party committee. The deputies said unanimously: Guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the report takes Xinjiang's reality into account, comprehensively and scientifically reviews Xinjiang's work in the past seven years, and clearly spells out future tasks and goals of struggle. It is completely consistent with Xinjiang's reality. In their speeches, the deputies stated: Under the autonomous regional party committee's correct leadership, it is necessary to work for stability and unity, energetically develop various endeavors on the basis of economic construction, and strive to complete the various tasks outlined in the report.

During the discussions, deputies from the Kizilsu Kirgiz and Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefectures said: The autonomous region's experience in the past seven years provides adequate evidence of the linkage between stability and economic development. Achievements in the past seven years were due to the correctness of the CPC Central Committee's line, principles, and policies; active support by such veteran comrades as Wang Ennao; fruitful efforts by the autonomous regional party committee's leadership; and solidarity and hard work among people of all nationalities. The past seven years have been one of the best periods of development in the autonomous region's history.

During the discussions, deputies from the Changji, Turpan, and Hami Prefectures stated: The report delivered by Comrade Song Hanliang on behalf of the autonomous regional party committee seeks truth from facts; consistently upholds the party's basic line; is based on the main theme of hard work, solidarity, and Xinjiang's invigoration; and reflects the wishes of people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. The report discusses in detail the need to invigorate Xinjiang by relying on solidarity among people of all nationalities and embodies the spirit of directives given by General Secretary Jiang Zemin on stability and development during his inspection tour of Xinjiang.

Deputies from the Turpan and Hami Prefectures were encouraged by the strategy outlined in the report for developing the economy in the Turpan-Hami Basin. They said: Prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and counties around oil fields should work earnestly on the production and supply of agricultural and sideline products and effectively carry out logistic work. All trades and departments should render professional and systematic services toward the development of the petroleum and petrochemical industries as part of the effort to promote the region's economic development.

#### **Names of Party Committee Members**

OW 2203082191 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network  
in Mandarin 1655 GMT 19 Mar 91

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] We are now broadcasting the names of the 47 members of the Fourth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee in order of the number of strokes in their surnames [video shows names in Chinese characters]:

Ma Cunliang (7456 1317 0081) (Hui)  
Ba Dai (Mongolian)  
Wang Yousan (3769 0645 0005)  
Wang Boliang (3769 0130 5328)  
Mao Dehua  
Bao Jiyao (0545 4764 5069)  
Aibodula Tieyifu (5337 0130 6757 2139 6993 5902 3940) (Uygur)  
Aisihaiti Kelimubai (5337 2448 3189 2251 0344 6849 2606 2157) (Kazak)  
Yusufu Aisha (Uygur)

Yusufu Muhanmode (Uygur)  
Maimaiti Nuer (6314 6314 2251 0505 1422) (Uygur)  
Mijiti Nasier (4717 0679 2251 4780 2448 1422) (Uygur)  
Lu Chunhe  
Bie K. (0446 0344) (Kazak)  
Zinaiti Wumaier (1320 0035 2251 0710 6314 1422) (Uygur) (female)  
Keyum Bawudun (Uygur)  
Amudun Niyaz (Uygur)  
Abulaiti Abudurexiti (7093 0008 0171 2251 7093 0008 6757 3583 6007 2251) (Uygur)  
Aerya (7093 1422 0068) (Mongolian)  
Song Hanliang  
Song Ruhui (1345 3067 7711)  
Li Donghui  
Li Fengzi (2621 6646 3320)  
Li Kangning (2621 1660 1337)  
Sulayiman (5685 0171 5902 2581) (Kirgiz)  
Chen Jinchu (7115 6855 3069)  
Wu Dunfu (0702 2415 1133)  
Wu Yaoheng (0702 5069 2052)  
Bo Taiyi (Kazak)  
Zhang Fusen (1728 4395 2773)  
Jin Yunhui  
Yibulayin Halike (0181 0008 2139 7299 0761 0500 0344) (Uygur)  
Zhou Shengtao (0719 5116 3447)  
Zhou Guofu (0719 0948 1381)  
Luo Yuanfu (5012 6678 1381)  
Hailiqiemu Silamu (3189 0500 0011 1191 2448 2139 2606) (Uygur) (female)  
Tang Guangcai  
Tomur Dawamat (Uygur)  
Guo Gang  
Janabil (Kazak)  
Li Shoushan  
Xu Xiaocheng (1776 2400 2052)  
Huang Wenyuan (7806 2429 1254) (female)  
Cui Guanghua (1508 0342 5478)  
Kang Kejian (1660 0344 0313)  
Xie Zhiqiang  
Xie Fuping

#### **Alternate Members Named**

OW 2203082491 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network  
in Mandarin 1655 GMT 19 Mar 91

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] We are now broadcasting the names of the nine alternate members of the Fourth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee in order of the numbers of votes they obtained [video shows names in Chinese characters]:

Chen Demin (7115 1795 2404)  
Li Dehong (2621 1795 1347)  
Zhao Shuping (6392 5771 1627) (female)  
Baihetiyaer Apizi (4101 0678 2251 0068 1422 7093 4122 1320) (Uygur)  
Zhang Guiting (1728 6311 0080) (Hui)  
Anjizhi (1344 0679 1807) (Xibe)



Hasimu Yimiti (0761 2448 2606 0181 4717 2251) (Uygur)  
 Reheman Maisimu (3583 0678 2581 6314 2448 2606) (Uygur)  
 Ni Haomei (female)

#### Advisory Committee Namelist

OW2203083191 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network  
 in Mandarin 1655 GMT 19 Mar 91

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] We are now broadcasting the names of the 26 members of the CPC Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Advisory Committee in order of the number of strokes in their surnames: [video shows names in Chinese characters]

Walisijiang Tuerdi (3907 0500 2448 3068 0685 1422 0966) (Uygur)  
 Wang Liquan (3769 4409 5425)  
 Wang Guang  
 Wahafu Muheiyefu (3907 0761 3940 2606 7815 0048 1133) (Kazak)  
 Shi Ming (4258 2494)  
 Liu Sheng (0491 3932)  
 Tuohuti Abula (2094 0039 2251 7093 0008 2139) (Uygur)  
 Gong Ke (7255 0344)  
 Lu Ming (0712 6900) (female)  
 Chen Xifu  
 Mai Miao (7796 5379) (Hui)  
 Li Gengyou (2621 1649 0645)  
 Li Fanlin (2621 5400 2651)  
 Zhang Jiada (1728 1367 6671)  
 Lin Fu (2651 1133)  
 Fan Yenong (5400 6851 6593)  
 Hashengbieke (0761 3932 0446 0344) (Kazak)  
 Zhu Qingjiang (4376 1987 3068)  
 Hou Haiyun (0186 3189 0061)  
 Zhao Rui (6392 6904)  
 Gao Yaqing (7559 0068 0615)  
 Qin Shusheng (4440 6615 5110)  
 Yuan Zhizhang (5913 3112 4545)  
 Kou Dongzhen (1379 2639 7201)  
 Cui Xuezhong (1508 1331 4545)  
 Xue Guang (5641 0342)

#### Discipline Inspection Commission

OW2203082891 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network  
 in Mandarin 1655 GMT 19 Mar 91

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] We are now broadcasting the names of the 28 members of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Discipline Inspection Commission in order of the number of strokes in their surnames: [video shows names in Chinese characters]

Kong Zhiyuan (1313 1807 6678)

Wahafu Sulaiman (3907 0761 3940 5685 0171 2581) (Kazak)  
 Yin Yanzhen (1438 3601 7201)  
 Aishanbaike (5337 1472 4101 0344) (Kirgiz)  
 Long Zhaonian (7893 0340 1628)  
 Liu Yunxiang (0491 0336 4382)  
 Maimaiti Rejiefu (6314 6314 2251 3583 0094 3940) (Uygur)  
 Yi Xianjia (0122 2009 3946)  
 Li Cong (2621 5115)  
 Li Guangyu (2621 1639 1342)  
 Li Zhimin (2621 1807 2404) (female)  
 Li Jueping (2621 0628 1627)  
 Chen Shuiqin (7115 3055 3830) (female)  
 Nuerdong Tiemuer (0505 1422 2639 6993 2606 1422) (Uygur)  
 Nuermaimaiti Kelimu (0505 1422 6314 6314 2251 0344 6849 2606) (Uygur)  
 Shao Xianhua (6730 0341 5478) (female)  
 Wu Quanchang (0702 0356 2490)  
 Abudureyimu Kadeer (7093 0008 6757 3583 5902 2606 0595 1795 1422) (Uygur)  
 Abudureyimu Amiti (7093 0008 6757 3583 5902 2606 7093 4717 2251) (Uygur)  
 Abudurexiti Wusiman (7093 0008 6757 3583 6007 2251 3527 2448 2581) (Uygur)  
 Zhang Liyun (1728 4539 0061)  
 Shan Zhaoyun (0830 0340 5366)  
 Zhou Shengtao (0719 5116 3447)  
 Ke Li (2688 7787) (female, Hui)  
 Xin Zhenyuan (0207 2182 6678)  
 Xiamili (1115 4717 0500) (Kazak)  
 Yan Jinyu (7051 2516 3558)  
 Huo Lingyun (7202 0407 0061)

#### Commentary Hails Nationality Unity

OW2303004891 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network  
 in Mandarin 1655 GMT 19 Mar 91

[Station commentary: "United as One To Carry Out the Grand Task: Congratulating the Successful End of the Fourth Congress of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee"; from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] The Fourth Congress of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee closed successfully in the People's Hall today. It was a very important meeting in our regional party's history. It was also a mobilization meeting calling on all Communist Party members and people of various nationalities to concentrate their energies, to be united and vigorous, for the development of Xinjiang.

This congress earnestly summed up previous experiences, worked out plans for the future, elected a new autonomous regional party committee, and an advisory committee, as well as a new commission for discipline inspection. The complete success of the meeting has fully shown the powerful strength of our regional party, reflected the wishes of the various nationalities, and indicated the direction of future advances. It marked a



new stage of development for our regional cause in socialist construction, in reform, and opening up to the outside world.

After the meeting, the focal tasks of the party organizations at various levels throughout the autonomous region will be leading the broad masses of Communist Party members and people of various nationalities to resolutely implement all the resolutions adopted by the congress; fully accomplish the various missions proposed; to earnestly implement the plans, policies, and specific measures formulated in the congress; and strive to improve various kinds of work in Xinjiang.

The next five years will be crucial to the implementation of Xinjiang's Eighth 5-Year-Plan and the 10-year program. The most important preconditions for fully accomplishing all the tasks proposed in the congress and materializing the goals listed in the Eighth 5-Year-Plan are as follows: They are to strengthen party unity, improve unity among all nationalities, enhance unity among people of all walks of life to the greatest extent, unite with all the forces that can be united, and mobilize all positive factors. Also, it is necessary to realistically attain consensus in the thinking of the broad masses of party members, cadres at various levels, and the masses of people of various nationalities throughout the region according to the guidelines laid down by the Seventh Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee, according to the 12 principles of the central authorities, and according to the guidelines of this congress. Unity and struggle with one heart and one mind are the basic guarantees for attaining all our victories.

Party unity, especially the unity of the leadership nucleus at various levels, is an important mission, overriding everything else. It is also a decisive link in the stability of society and development of our cause. With the interests of the party and the people in mind, leadership at various levels and leading cadres of various nationalities should talk about party spirit and unity, consider the overall situation, abide by discipline, coordinate closely, treat one another sincerely, trust and respect one another, support and study one another, and be considerate to one another. They should also conscientiously safeguard the unity of the common people. So long as our leadership nucleus is united and the leading group is tough and forceful, we will be able to lead the masses of various nationalities to withstand any tempestuous test and overcome any difficulty, as well as achieve greater victory.

Strengthening unity among the nationalities is the precondition and guarantee for us to perform all our work well. In order to implement the congress's proposed goals of long-term stability and development in Xinjiang, it is necessary to create a good, stable, and united environment. Party committees at various levels should, persistently and at all times, regard the work of strengthening unity among the nationalities as a top priority. They should concentrate their efforts to strengthen unity among the nationalities well. The broad masses of party members and cadres as

well as the people of various nationalities, should conscientiously regard safeguarding unity among nationalities and among people of all walks of life, to the greatest extent, as their own sacred duty. So, there will be an end result whereby the hearts of the people of all nationalities are actually linked to each other, and they share the same feelings and destiny.

Under the banner of: Long live unity among all nationalities, Xinjiang's cadres and people of various nationalities should further foster their unity, and then there will be concrete and firm foundations for materializing political and social stability as well as economic development in Xinjiang. Unity is strength. Unity, which produces hope, is invincible. We must safeguard our unity as we cherish our eyes. We must value, as we do our lives, the political situation of stability and unity, which has been achieved with much effort.

Let us unite more closely around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus; persistently regard economic development as the major task; uphold the four cardinal principles; persist in the basic line of reform and opening up to the outside world; unite as one entity; strive to work hard; and diligently, meticulously, and courageously march along the socialist road with Chinese characteristics.

We have heavy responsibilities but the future is bright. With a profound sense of political responsibility and urgency, we will participate in the great practice of materializing the second stage of strategic goals aiming at a better future for Xinjiang.

#### **Discipline Inspection Commission Holds Plenum**

*OW2203150691 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1655 GMT 20 Mar 91*

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region held a plenum this morning. It elected the Standing Committee members, secretary, and deputy secretaries of the Discipline Inspection Commission, which has been ratified at the first plenum of the CPC Fourth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Committee. The namelist is as follows:

In the order of the number of strokes in their surnames, Standing Committee members: Wahafu Sulaiman, Kazak; Yin Yanzhen; Long Zhaonian; Chen Shuiqin, female; Nuerdong Tiemuer, Uygur; Abudureyimu Amiti, Uygur; Zhou Shengtao.

Secretary: Zhou Shengtao.

Deputy secretaries, Abudureyimu Amiti, Uygur; Yin Yanzhen; Wahafu Sulaiman, Kazak.

#### **Xinjiang's Tomur Dawamat on Enterprise Reform**

*OW2303111291 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 91 p 1*

[Report by XINJIANG RIBAO reporter Lu Weiqiang (7120 0251 1730) from Urumqi]

[Text] To fundamentally overcome the grim situation of a sluggish market, clogged circulation, serious stockpile of products, and declining economic efficiency, it is necessary to mobilize and organize massive cadres and workers to launch conscientiously the "Year of Quality, Variety, and Efficiency" activity and focus the economic work on improving efficiency. Regional Chairman Tomur Dawamat made the above emphasis at a regional telephone conference held on 4 March to relay the guidelines of the national enterprise work conference.

The regional chairman emphasized: We must recognize the urgent need of increasing economic efficiency for achieving a sustained, steady, and coordinated growth of the regional economy, realizing the second-step strategic objective, and opening Xinjiang wider to the outside world and competing in international and domestic market.

He said: To make the "Year of Quality, Variety, and Efficiency" activity a great success, leaders at all levels and enterprise directors should, first of all, heighten their spirit and lead the massive numbers of cadres and workers in creating a great momentum for successfully launching the activity as an important task for this year and the economic work throughout the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. Second, they should define clearly the goals to be achieved and shortcomings to be overcome. Leaders at the regional level should pay close attention to focal points; officials of various trades, professions, and departments should concentrate efforts on their special needs; and enterprise directors should go all out to tackle difficult problems. Third, it is necessary to formulate feasible security measures. Fourth, good publicity on the activity must be done to enhance the quality and efficiency awareness and forming an effective quality control system and mechanism of restraint in all trades, professions, and departments, as well as the whole society.

Tomur Dawamat said: The key to enliven enterprises, especially large and medium state industrial enterprises, lies in deepening reform. In deepening reform, it is necessary, first and foremost, to continue to perfect and develop the enterprise contract responsibility system, and ensure a good job in connecting second-phase contracting work. The pace of second-round contracting work must be increased, especially the second-round contracting of enterprises affiliated to the autonomous region. In carrying out the work, it is necessary to pay keen attention to the stability and continuity of policies, and handle correctly the relations between the state and enterprises, giving play to the stimulating effect of the contracting system while encouraging enterprises to establish and improve the mechanism of self-restraint

and to overcome short-term behavior. Enterprises should be evaluated comprehensively in all aspects, including profit, output, variety, quality, upgrading technology, and safety in production.

He called on all localities to carry out conscientiously such pilot projects as "the separation of tax payment from profit, use of after-tax profit for repaying loans, and contract on after-tax profit," and as merging and leasing enterprises and the stock holding system. All localities should further implement the laws, rules, regulations, and policies already promulgated by the state and the autonomous region for enlivening enterprises, and screen and abolish documented provisions which are detrimental to the invigoration of enterprises. The Enterprise Law should be enforced seriously so that enterprises can exercise decision-making powers in a true sense.

He pointed out: The invigoration of enterprises is strongly policy oriented and a difficult task, which involves a wide range of sectors and needs their support and kind attention. All localities and departments should foster a general atmosphere of encouraging all trades and professions to show concern for and support industry. The autonomous regional government is studying policy measures for further enlivening enterprises, especially large and medium enterprises. All departments are also working out supporting measures for delegating powers to enterprises, expanding their right to sell their products on their own, raising their depreciation rate, boosting working funds at their disposal, providing loans with a lower interest rate, increasing funds for developing new products, and extending their decision-making power in foreign trade. To lighten the burden on enterprises, all departments have adopted effective measures to stop the wanton collection of fees, fines, and expenses, and to clear debt defaults. All of these are aimed at creating a favorable environment for enlivening enterprises.

Tomur Dawamat pointed out: A good external environment is essential for invigorating enterprises. However, what is more important is that they must improve their internal quality, wasting no time to rely on their own strength to raise efficiency through better management. They must also wholeheartedly rely on workers in launching the Double Increases and Double Economies Campaign.

Hederbai, vice chairman of the autonomous region, chaired the telephone conference, which was also attended by Zhang Sixue, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, and Turbayim, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee.

### Zhao Fulin Discusses Region's Taiwan Work

HK2203072591 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Mar 91

[Text] A regional meeting on the work toward Taiwan ended in Nanning on 19 March, which centered around implementing the spirit of a national meeting on Taiwan-related work, summarizing and exchanging the region's experience in this field, and further stepping up the region's work toward Taiwan. Regional party Secretary Zhao Fulin attended and addressed the meeting. Regional party Deputy Secretary Liu Mingzu presided over the meeting, and regional government Vice Chairman Chen Ren relayed the spirit of the national meeting on Taiwan-related work at the meeting.

Zhao Fulin said: Since the 11th CPC Central Committee's Third Plenum, the central authorities have established the Taiwan-associated principle of peaceful reunification and that of one country, two systems; and published a series of related statements. Central leaders have also given important speeches concerning the Taiwan issue on many occasions to expound the party's policies and principles on a peaceful reunification of our motherland, thus giving a fundamental impetus to the development of relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. Our region's situation in implementing the central authorities' policies and principles toward Taiwan by party committees and governments at all levels is good on the whole, and all localities and departments have done quite a lot and achieved results in this field.

When talking about further work toward Taiwan, Comrade Zhao Fulin said: Being one of the provinces from which people left to live in Taiwan and now make up a fairly large proportion of Taiwan's population, our province is faced with a significant Taiwan-related task. Party committees and governments at all levels should acquire a clear picture of the current situation, enhance their understanding, and regard and grasp the Taiwan work as a major issue. Doing a good job in Taiwan-related work not only involves departments in charge of the Taiwan work, but is also a major issue for the whole party. Party committees, governments, and departments at all levels should proceed from the interests of the whole, make concerted efforts, and carry out all Taiwan-related work in a down-to-earth manner. Stress should be placed on economic and trade issues between the two sides of the strait, the expansion of exchanges in all fields, and our reception of Taiwan compatriots. All localities should take strides to closely integrate the Taiwan work with economic construction; extensively publicize Guangxi among Taiwan compatriots through various channels, including Guangxi's investment environment and preferential policies; and enhance Taiwan businessmen's understanding of Guangxi so as to attract them to invest in the region. Meanwhile, we should also adopt necessary measures to vigorously improve the investment environment, and strive for new breakthroughs in our efforts to carry out trade activities with Taiwan and attract Taiwan investment.

Zhao Fulin also stated: Our reception of Taiwan compatriots should aim at promoting friendship with them through blood relations and native-place contacts; further their understanding of the mainland motherland; and enhance their consensus on the issue of motherland reunification.

Lastly, Zhao Fulin emphasized: Party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over and fully recognize the importance of the work toward Taiwan, and earnestly place the work on their agenda. It is necessary to care for and cherish cadres in charge of the Taiwan work, and try hard to create the necessary working conditions for them. Meanwhile, the ideological and professional buildings as well as the clean administration of the Taiwan-work contingent should also be strengthened. In a word, the 1990's are an important period during which much can be accomplished in our work toward Taiwan, and all of you are expected to display vigor, work hard, and strive for an overall development in the relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, as well as an early accomplishment of our motherland's reunification cause.

Also present at the meeting were (Liang Chengye), regional government adviser; Huang Yuyang, regional Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference vice chairman; and responsible comrades of relevant departments directly under the regional authorities.

### Officials on Case of Detained Taiwan Policemen

HK2603061091 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in English 1238 GMT 25 Mar 91

[By Shi Chuan: "The Problem of Three Taiwanese Security Policemen in Fujian"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (HKCNA)—The minister of public security, Mr. Tao Siju, and the director of the Taiwan Affairs Office under the State Council, Mr. Wang Zhaoguo, this morning both mentioned the problem of three Taiwanese security policemen detained in Fujian Province.

The Mainland authorities, Mr. Tao said, are actively investigating the case. The incident is unlikely to be settled quickly mainly because of the complexity of the case and the difficulties in gathering evidence. Mr. Tao said, however, that the authorities would handle the case as promptly as possible and seek a smooth settlement.

Mr. Tao attributed the difficulties in dealing with such an incident to the barriers between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. Should there be an early realization of direct transport, trade and mail between the two sides, he said, a case such as this could be easily solved.

With a loss of lives involved in this case, Mr. Wang Zhaoguo pointed out that the Mainland authorities would handle it in accordance with the evidence and the law. Under different circumstances, the three Taiwanese policemen would, Mr. Wang said, have their case handled differently. He stressed that the Mainland would not regard this case as a political issue and would treat it as an unpremeditated incident. Should the Taiwanese authorities send people to the Mainland, the relevant departments there would make contact with them and discuss the case.



**Li: Unification To Be Achieved Through Trust***OW2203180991 Taipei CNA in English 1604 GMT  
22 Mar 91*

[Text] Taipei, March 22 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui said Friday that China's unification must be achieved with sincerity and mutual trust between Taiwan and the mainland.

Speaking at the Sun Yat-sen Institution on Policy Research and Development in his capacity as chairman of the Kuomintang, Li said the Republic of China [ROC] has shown its sincerity in resolving the issue by formulating the national unification guidelines.

Peking, however, is still not prepared to sincerely face the issue, judging from its recent commentaries on the national unification guidelines, Li pointed out.

The president said Peking has so far failed to offer any "fresh ideas" or "innovative overtures" on the unification issue, but has instead insisted on unfeasible principles, tried to downgrade the ROC's international status and worked to prevent it from joining in any international activities, he added.

Li continued that Peking is also trying to divide the ROC's national unity through sabotaging the Kuomintang's internal harmony and relations with opposition political parties.

**Premier Says Independence Equals Sell-Out***OW2203174891 Taipei CNA in English 1530 GMT  
22 Mar 91*

[Text] Taipei, March 22 (CNA)—Premier Hao Po-tsun said Friday that advocating a Taiwan independent from China is tantamount to calling for a sell-out of Taiwan.

But, the premier told the Legislative Yuan, advocating the unification of Taiwan and mainland China is an attempt to protect Taiwan.

He called on all political parties here to forge a consensus on how to seek benefits for the 20 million Chinese on Taiwan and the 1.1 billion Chinese on the mainland.

Calling for an independent Taiwan will not help the country's democratic reforms; rather, it will lead Taiwan to a crisis, he said.

The premier was answering an interpellation from opposition lawmaker Wei Y. O-chien.

**Contacts With Mainland Chinese Abroad Stronger***OW2503032491 Taipei CNA in English 0303 GMT  
25 Mar 91*

[Text] Taipei, March 25 (CNA)—A Republic of China [ROC] official said Monday Taipei will strengthen its contacts with mainland Chinese abroad in order to spread the "Taiwan experience" to the mainland.

Chiang Chia-hsing, acting chairman of the National Youth Commission, said his commission will seek to

increase exchanges with mainland students, scholars and pro-democracy activists in foreign countries through Chinese academic organizations around the world.

More frequent exchanges with the some 40,000 overseas mainland students and scholars will help them better understand the Republic of China's successful developmental experience on Taiwan during the past four decades, Chiang said.

He hopes this will in turn help the Taiwan experience make inroads into mainland China and to speed democratic development on the other side of the Taiwan Strait.

Chiang also said in a report to the Legislative Yuan that his commission will invite more scholars and experts at home and abroad to contribute their expertise and wisdom to national development.

**Official Worried Mainland Trade Overheating***OW2503035491 Taipei CNA in English 0256 GMT  
25 Mar 91*

[Text] Taipei, March 25 (CNA)—With trade between Taiwan and China mainland on the fast track, a Ministry of Economic Affairs official has expressed worries about the trade overheating.

"The life-line of some economic sectors could fall under Chinese communist influence if Taiwan-mainland trade continues to grow at the present speed," the official warned.

Man-made gauze, for instance, accounted for some 40 percent of the 3.3 billion U.S. dollar worth of Taiwan products shipped to the mainland in 1990, according to a ministry tally.

Plastic materials, electrical appliance and electronic parts and components, and machinery each accounted for about 10 percent of the total shipments.

This indicates that the sectors are growing increasingly dependent on the mainland market, the official said.

Taiwan's reliance on mainland supplies is even more stunning, the official warned.

Twenty-seven percent of the iron and steel ingots consumed here in 1990 was imported indirectly from the mainland. In addition, the mainland supplied well over 10 percent of the cement, pig iron, tin, and granite needed here.

The official recommended that a monitoring system be established to watch the degree of dependence of varying sectors on mainland trade.

The official, however, recognized that for the moment, it would be difficult to organize such a system since the government still does not have comprehensive data concerning cross-strait trade.



In a meeting of Kuomintang's decision-making Central Standing Committee last week, several officials suggested that a 10-percent ceiling be imposed on trade with the mainland for fear of "falling into the mainland's trap."

#### **Economics Minister Says Economy Turns for Better**

OW2303173491 Taipei CNA in English 1544 GMT  
23 Mar 91

[Text] Taipei, March 23 (CNA)—Various indicators for the first two months of 1991 showed that the Republic of China economy is turning for the better, Economic Affairs Minister Hsiao Wan-chang said Saturday.

Hsiao told a press conference that he expected the economy to grow stronger in the next few years.

According to government statistics, the country's industrial output in January and February increased 6.6 percent when compared with the corresponding period of 1990. TV manufacturing sector registered a six-percent annual growth in production.

Export orders received during the two months grew 9.2 percent from [words indistinct] earlier. Exports in the period from [words indistinct] to March 26 increased 11.7 [words indistinct] latest statistics showed.

Hsiao attributed the [word indistinct] economic prospects to the implementation of the six-year national development plan and the favorable development of the world economy.

The 8.2 trillion NT [new Taiwan] dollars (about 302 billion U.S. dollars) development plan from 1991 to 1996 will significantly boost government investment, which is expected to increase more than 20 percent in the second quarter of this year, Hsiao explained. This will help stimulate the economy.

He added that the international economic environment has become more favorable.

With domestic demand estimated to account for 94 percent of gross national product (GNP) in the first quarter, the country's economy is likely to become more stable and less vulnerable to fluctuations of foreign trade, he said.

#### **Vice Premier Reports on FEATS Finances**

OW2503030991 Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT  
25 Mar 91

[Text] Taipei, March 25 (CNA)—The Foundation for Exchanges Across the Taiwan Strait (FEATS) plans to raise a 3 NT [new Taiwan] billion dollar fund, Vice Premier Shih Chi-yang said Monday.

The foundation, formed in early February to handle civilian exchanges between Taiwan and mainland, has already raised 670 million NT dollars, Shih told a Legislative Yuan session.

Of the amount, 520 million NT dollars was contributed by the cabinet-level Mainland Affairs Council which Shih chairs. The remaining 150 million NT dollars was donated by business, news media and the academic circle.

Shih said the Mainland Affairs Council and other government agencies will contribute a total of 1.6 billion NT dollars to the foundation over the next few years. He hoped the private sector will donate another 1.4 billion NT dollars to help finance the nonprofit organization.

#### **Foreign Minister, Chilean Group Discuss Ties**

OW2503191491 Taipei CNA in English 1433 GMT  
25 Mar 91

[Text] Taipei, March 25 (CNA)—Andres Zaldivar Larraín, chairman of the ruling Democratic Christian Party of the Republic of Chile, and Pedro Buttazzoni Alvarez, the party's first vice chairman, called on Foreign Minister Chien Fu Monday.

During the meeting, Chien exchanged views with the visiting Chilean dignitaries on the promotion of bilateral relations between the two countries.

The visit here by the head of the Chilean ruling party is of great significance as the ROC [Republic of China] does not maintain diplomatic relations with the South American country, an official with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said.

While here, Zaldivar will call on Economics Minister Hsiao Wan-chang and the Secretary General of the Kuomintang Central Committee Sung Chu-yu. He will also visit several cultural and economic organizations in the ROC.

#### **Closing of Cyprus Trade Office Considered**

OW2503225491 Taipei CHINA POST in English  
21 Mar 91, p 11

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu Chien Tuesday confirmed that his ministry is considering closing down the Taiwan trade office in Cyprus, after the Foreign Ministry disclosed Monday that the government representative in Cyprus, Chang Jen-tang, will be the new representative to Kuwait.

Chien also mentioned in a speech recently about closing those government offices abroad that have made little progress in promoting the ROC's [Republic of China] relationship with local governments.

He said the role that Taiwan plays in the international community is regional rather than global, and it is important that the government be selective when choosing countries which are likely to develop close ties with Taiwan.

It is time for the government to reevaluate the existence of all 113 overseas offices, according to Chien, adding that his ministry aims to elevate the status of its foreign offices rather than increase their numbers.

Sources said that the ROC's relationship with Cyprus has been in a stalemate for nearly 20 years since the government set up an office there. The government's possible decision to shut the office there may be based on the facts that Taiwan has been unable to invite Cyprus' high-ranking government officials to visit Taiwan due to pressure from mainland China and that the Mediterranean island lacks economic interest to Taiwan businessmen, according to the sources.

**Australian Opposition Leader Welcomes Investments**

*OW2503190691 Taipei CNA in English 1450 GMT  
25 Mar 91*

[Text] Taipei, March 25 (CNA)—Australia's top opposition leader John Hewson said Monday that his country welcomes investments by Republic of China [ROC] businessmen.

Meeting Economic Affairs Minister Hsiao Wan-chang, Hewson who arrived here Sunday urged Taipei to open wider the doors to foreign farm produce.

The leader of the federal opposition of Australia, which groups the Liberal and National Parties, said Australia treats all countries equally. Investors from countries having no diplomatic ties with Canberra are also guaranteed preferential treatment, he said. Taipei and Canberra are not diplomatically linked.

Hsiao told his guest that the government will assist ROC businessmen investing in the oceanic country.

The minister said there is ample room for the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries which are complementary to each other.

Based on the principle of reciprocity and mutual benefit, Hsiao added, the Republic of China will continue to develop its ties with Australia.

## Hong Kong

### Five-Year Plan Said Beneficial to Hong Kong

HK2603103291 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 26 Mar 91 p 8

[By Kent Chen in Beijing]

[Text] China's economic development under the Eighth Five-Year Plan would be beneficial to Hong Kong's further prosperity, according to Mr Zhou Nan, the director of the New China News Agency branch in Hong Kong.

"The mainland's economic development will stimulate the further development of Hong Kong and vice versa. Hong Kong's capital and know-how could play an active role during the period," said Mr Zhou, who is currently attending the National People's Congress in Beijing.

The governor of Guangdong Province, Mr Ye Xuanping also said Hong Kong, Macao and Guangdong would continue to work closely to achieve a prosperous economy and to contribute to the development in other parts of China.

Hailing Premier Li Peng's Government Work Report as good and comprehensive, Mr Ye believed the central government's policy to allow the coastal regions to prosper ahead of other areas would continued to be implemented.

A local NPC delegate, Hong Kong University academic Dr Zee Sze-yong described the report as a pragmatic one.

Dr Zee said the report spelt out in more detail how to integrate planned economy with market economy and how to achieve socialism with Chinese features.

He believed greater importance would be attached to the development of high technology under the 10-year programme and the Eighth Five-Year Plan and Hong Kong could cooperate with the mainland in this area.

Commenting on the section about Hong Kong in the Government Work Report, Mr Zhou said China had long seen Hong Kong and overseas compatriots as patriotic.

Mr Ye said whether Hong Kong was a subversive base depended on how Hong Kong people behaved.

"What Hong Kong will be is a matter for yourselves," he said, adding Hong Kong should conduct its own affairs in accordance with the Basic Law.

"Those who make trouble are only a minority compared with the 6 million population. Hong Kong people should not allow a few dozen people to damage Hong Kong's reputation," he said.

A local delegate, TA KUNG PAO editor Tsang Tak-shing said it was not necessary to make reference to Hong Kong as a subversive base again this year.

"Last year was an entirely different situation because it was the first congress after June 4. This year Mr Li mainly concentrates on economic development," he said.

Mr Cheng Yiu-tong, who is also the chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions, said it was an objective and realistic move for Beijing to reaffirm Hong Kong people as patriotic.

Meanwhile, the minister of Public Security, Mr Tao Siju, said the Guangdong provincial government was deeply concerned about the problem of smuggling, and would adopt more measures to stop the trend.

"After all, smuggling activities are also harmful to us. Not only Hong Kong, we are a victim. Therefore, it is better if both sides co-operate to solve the problem," he said.

Asked if the stolen vehicles found on the mainland would be returned to Hong Kong, Mr Tao said: "It is hard to say at this moment."

### Qian Qichen, Hurd To Tackle Airport Issue

HK2603072991 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 26 Mar 91 pp 1, 9

[By Chris Yeung in Beijing and Simon Macklin]

[Text] The Chinese Foreign Minister Mr Qian Qichen is hoping that the dispute over Hong Kong's new airport plan will be settled during the visit of British Foreign Secretary Mr Douglas Hurd to Beijing from April 3.

But Mr Hurd will have a break from discussions during his trip to China to go mountain climbing in Shandong and visit Guangdong on his return from the capital.

Mr Qian said yesterday that the Chek Lap Kok airport plan would certainly be discussed when he met Mr Hurd next week, but there were a lot of other transitional matters connected to Hong Kong that also had to be discussed.

Mr Qian, who is tipped to be elevated to a vice-premier at the current National People's Congress plenum, attended the opening session at the Great Hall of the People with other ministers as observers.

The meeting between Mr Hurd and Mr Qian will be the highest level of contact between China and the UK since the June 4 massacre in Beijing, which strained ties between the two countries.

But it is also seen as the showdown for the two governments over whether to proceed with the multi-billion-dollar airport development in Hong Kong.

A vice-director of the local branch of the New China News Agency, Mr Zheng Hua, had earlier indicated that the Sino-British dispute over the airport project had to be solved at a higher level.

He confirmed that the two governments had yet to agree on whether a certain amount of reserves should be set

aside for the Special Administrative Region in 1997, let alone the size of the reserves.

Mr Qian said: "China's position has always been that we hope that the airport issue could be solved."

He maintained, however, that the visit showed that relations between the countries were good.

Foreign Office officials confirmed Mr Hurd's visit yesterday and said he would arrive in Hong Kong on Tuesday next week.

Mr Hurd would attend an Executive Council meeting the following day and have lunch with Legislative Councilors before flying to Beijing.

The programme in the Chinese capital had yet to be confirmed, but he was expected to have talks with Premier Mr Li Peng to discuss a range of multilateral issues, as well as meetings with other senior foreign office officials.

But on Sunday April 7, Mr Hurd will fly to the northeast province of Shandong, where he will climb the Tai Shan mountain with British Ambassador to Beijing, Sir Alan Donald.

The summit of the beautiful 2,500-metre peak is reached by a stone pathway reputed to have 6,000 steps. Mr Hurd is said to be a keen climber who specifically asked to visit Tai Shan.

Mr Hurd first visited the famous spot, close to Confucius' birthplace, when he worked at the embassy in Beijing as second secretary between 1954 and 1956 before giving up his career as a diplomat to enter politics.

He will spend the night in Shandong before flying to Guangdong, where he is expected to meet local officials before flying on to Hong Kong the same day.

On April 9, the foreign secretary will attend another Executive Council meeting and visit the newly occupied Tai A Chau detention centre for Vietnamese boat people.

Foreign Office officials stress that only a part of the visit to China will be spent discussing Hong Kong's new airport development, but they hope some progress can be made on this issue.

Meanwhile, the governor, Sir David Wilson, said he was glad the foreign secretary was coming to Hong Kong and that he was taking the opportunity to go to China.

But he said issues outside the territory might take prominence in discussions with Chinese leaders.

"They'll have a lot of things to talk about. Quite apart from Hong Kong issues," he said.

"To have this sort of contact with the senior leadership is a good thing. It is good for Hong Kong. And to have the opportunity for discussions at that sort of high level is really what matters," Sir David said.

Mr Hurd last visited Hong Kong in January 1990.



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